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Tokyo Edgy Over Tough Washington Trade Stance

Business Leaders See A Hidden Agenda to Erode Competitiveness

By Steven Brull

TOKYO — Japanese industrialists and economists are expressing growing fears that Washington's uncompromising push to open Japan's markets has increasingly become a campaign to erode their nation's industrial competitiveness.

"There is an element of the strategy that wants to use the strong yen to achieve economic hegemony among the advanced capitalist economies, especially in high technology," Mitsuaki Sasaki-Smith, economist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo, said Wednesday.

Her comments echoed suspicions expressed in leading Japanese newspapers over the past week that Washington has a hidden agenda to make Japanese goods less competitive through-out the world.

"What had been seen as a tool for leverage is being viewed as a means for punishment," Miss Sasaki-Smith said.

The hardened U.S. stance was clear Wednesday as the American envoy to Japan, Walter F. Mondale, criticized Tokyo's proposals this week to stimulate its economy and expand market access.

"There is virtually nothing in this document that bears on stimulation at all," he said at a breakfast meeting for U.S. executives. He said the United States hoped sanctions would not be necessary, but added, "We can't live with the status quo."

His comments came just hours after Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said the Japanese package was insufficient to reopen stalled trade talks between the two countries.

The U.S. administration's tough rhetoric has helped propel the yen to levels against other currencies that strip most Japanese products of their competitiveness overseas and deprive companies of profits on exports.

Worse, the corporate fallout spreads throughout the broader economy, exacerbating fears about job security and dampening private consumption, which represents 60 percent of Japan's gross domestic product. These repercussions contradict the expressed U.S. goals of expanding Japan's economy to increase imports and narrow the current-account imbalance, which hit a record \$131.4 billion in 1993.

Most Japanese see U.S. tolerance of a strong yen as a way to force concessions. But the contradiction between goals and methods is fueling the suspicions that Washington has a hidden agenda to make U.S. goods more price-competitive than Japan's, not only at home but also in European and Southeast Asian markets.

"I don't want to say it's emotional anti-Americanism," said Hirohiko Okumura, chief economist at Nomura Research Institute, "but there is more and more momentum to criticizing American policies from a logical point of view."

Both sides were careful to keep tensions under control. Mr. Kantor said the door remained open to new proposals, while Tokyo's top spokesman pledged Wednesday an all-out effort to flesh out more specific measures ahead of the annual Group of Seven summit meeting of leading industrial democracies in July.

"It is enormously important for the Japanese government to put all its energy into compiling such measures in June," said the chief cabinet secretary, Masayoshi Takemura.

Tuesday's package covered areas of U.S. concern — including promises to extend cuts in income taxes, expand public works spending and deregulation in such key sectors as autos, auto parts and financial services. But the proposal had very few specifics, trying the patience of U.S. negotiators.

"In the deregulation area, basically what you have are very generalized statements of steps that will be taken down the road which are very difficult, very vague and very difficult to analyze and may or may not lead to anything several months down the road," Mr. Mondale said.

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New Cabinet in Sight, Berlusconi Now Asserts Chief Opponent in Italian Alliance Won't Fight Him for Power, He Says

By William Drozdiak

ROME — Silvio Berlusconi, the billionaire who led a rightist alliance to a startling electoral triumph that revamped Italy's political landscape, declared Wednesday that his federalist ally Umberto Bossi no longer opposed his bid to head a new government.

As he began to spell out his postelectoral ambitions for the first time, Mr. Berlusconi said he was also willing to sell off his enormous business holdings if that would alleviate anxieties about potential conflicts of interest in his nascent political career.

After meeting with Mr. Bossi for the first time since their three-party Freedom Alliance

Italian markets were cheered by prospects for an end to the political chaos. Page 13.

won the most important general elections for four decades, Mr. Berlusconi confirmed publicly that he intended to become prime minister of a rightist government if he is asked to do so by President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

"It would be logical," he said in Milan. "This is an electoral alliance. There is a party that is the biggest force within that electoral alliance and I'm the leader of that party."

"I have made guarantees to the Italian people that we will form a good government, one that will show efficiency and determination. I am sure we will achieve it soon."

Mr. Bossi sounded conciliatory after the meeting, although he did not specifically recant his earlier opposition to the prime minister's job for Mr. Berlusconi. Nor did he recant his opposition to a role for neofascists in the government.

"If everything goes as it should, we will rapidly be ready to give the country a government," Mr. Bossi said. "But first we have to understand properly whether there is the chance of establishing a common program."

Barely two months after entering politics,

Mr. Berlusconi steered the rightist electoral coalition, consisting of his populist movement Forza Italia, Mr. Bossi's Northern League and the neofascist National Alliance, to a landslide victory with an absolute majority of 366 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies and a qualified majority of 155 in the 315-seat Senate.

Yet, even before the final votes were counted, the prospects that the rightist alliance could form a government were cast into doubt when Mr. Bossi insisted he could not tolerate the entry into government of the neofascists. He objected to their extremist background and the fact that, since they got most of their votes in the south, they would demand a continuing stream of subsidies from the wealthy north.

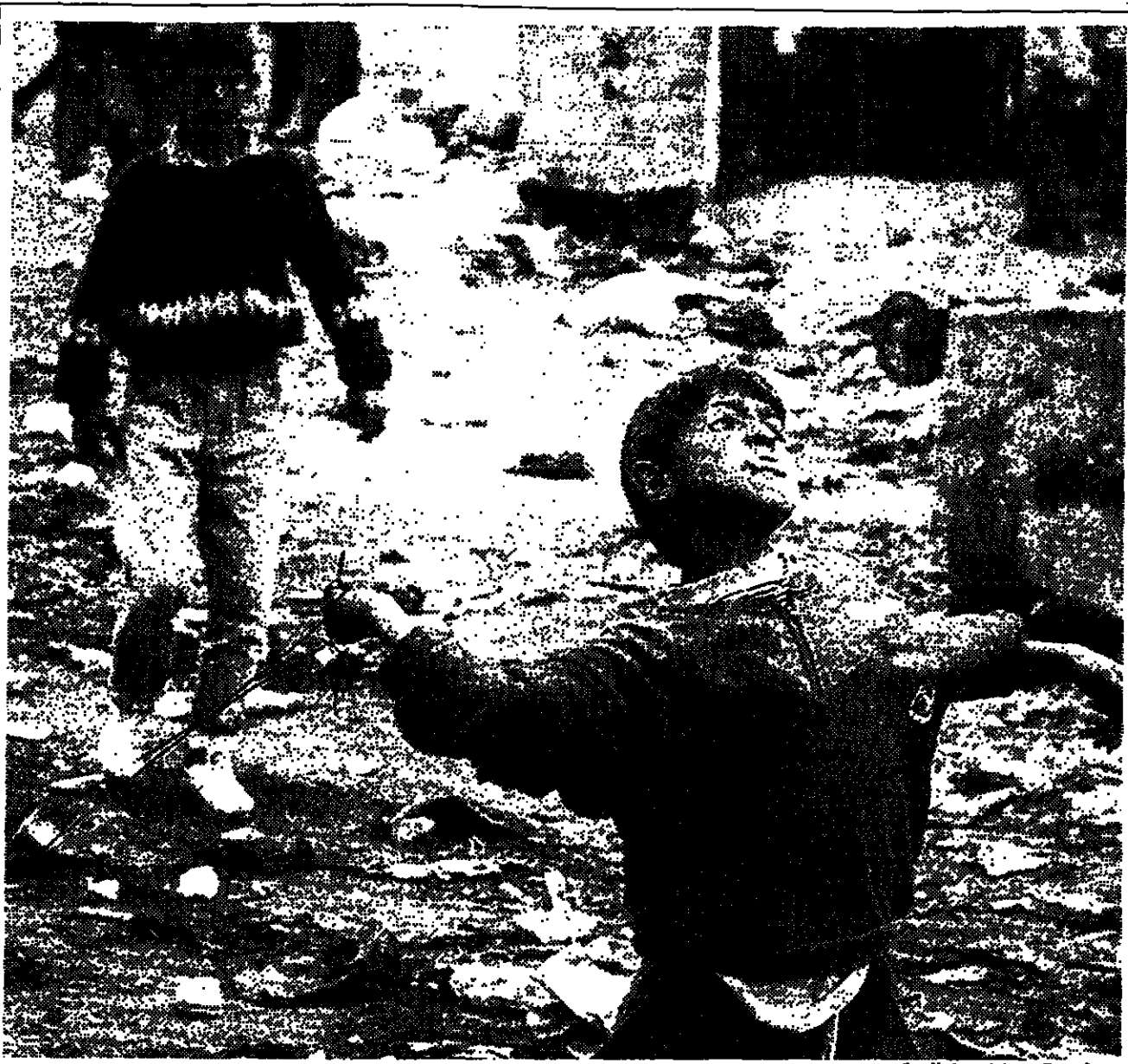
Mr. Bossi said Mr. Berlusconi's vast business empire, which includes three television stations, magazines, supermarkets and extensive real estate holdings, should disqualify him from becoming prime minister because he would face too many conflicts of interest. Instead, Mr. Bossi proposed that Roberto Maroni, the Northern League's leader in the lower house, take charge of the new government.

But Mr. Berlusconi suggested in a television interview that he was now prepared to dispose of his holdings, including his three television stations, which opponents claimed had been shameless in their promotion of the magnate's campaign.

"I've heard that some people have said that if I want to be prime minister, I'll have to sell my companies," he said. "Let them come forward. If someone wants to buy them, I've got nothing against it."

That promise may have softened Mr. Bossi's earlier objections. Asked after their meeting if Mr. Bossi would now accept him as head of the next government, Mr. Berlusconi replied: "I think that was the conclusion of our meeting."

On the other hand, Mr. Berlusconi said that he expected the National Alliance to take part in his government. He also held open the possibility that a Northern League representative could serve as his deputy prime minister.



While Talks Go On in Cairo, Rocks Keep Flying in Hebron

A Palestinian youth with a slingshot hurling a rock Wednesday at Israeli soldiers in the West Bank city of Hebron. In Cairo, meanwhile, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators held a marathon session in an attempt to hammer out security arrangements for the occupied territories. Both sides said that they were hopeful, but neither side reported any substantial progress.

In the Savage World of Stocks, Here's How to Avoid the Bear

By Brett D. Fromson

NEW YORK — You probably noticed that stocks have been off a bit lately.

An eight-week plunge has wiped out most of the market's gains this year. Since its peak on Jan. 31, the Dow Jones Industrial Average has fallen 8.8 percent, including a plunge of 72.27 points on Wednesday that took the index to 3,626.75. (Page 9) In Europe, stocks seem to be taking their cue from Wall Street. Key indexes in Paris, London and Frankfurt all dropped Wednesday. (Page 10)

Whether the current stock slide is merely a correction or a major bear market, now is the

time to get some "downside protection," as they say on Wall Street.

"Investors go through three phases in a stock market decline: complacency, concern and capitulation," said Byron R. Wien, a U.S. stock analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "We have just entered concern. Capitulation is ahead," he said, meaning heavy selling by demoralized shareholders.

Conventional wisdom on Wall Street is that in a bear market you should hang in there if you do not need the money tied up in stocks anytime soon. Mutual fund firms said Tuesday their clients were following that advice. "We got very little reaction from investors today to the market decline," said Steven

E. Norwitz, of T. Rowe Price Inc., a large fund operator based in Baltimore.

But some successful professional investors said they thought conventional wisdom was bunk.

"In between now and the long run, there are awful periods," said Michael Harkins, of the investment advisory firm Levy, Harkins & Co. "Not only will stocks be lower a year from now, but you may have unexpected financial needs requiring you to sell stocks. And then you may have less money. This is an extraordinarily overvalued stock market. It is not sensible to sit there and get run over."

Luckily, there are some things you can do

to minimize the pain that may lie ahead, according to professional investors.

First, review what you own and the reasons why. If there are stocks or mutual funds in your portfolio that have gains but that you have doubts about, then sell, Mr. Wien said. That goes for mutual funds as well. In an age when investors can switch funds in a single telephone call, professional investors said, it makes sense to move toward less market-sensitive funds in a declining market.

Second, find investments that will not get hammered and transfer some of your money to them.

Some stocks fall less than others in a bear market. The only generalization that can be

made about the relative performance of sectors is that the stocks that were most popular on the way up tend to be those that are most hated on the way down.

Stanley D. Salvigsen, head of Comstock Partners Inc., a New Jersey-based investment advisory firm with a perennially defensive stance, said he liked gold stocks as a hedge in large part because they have been unpopular for more than a decade. He would avoid shares in brokerage and mutual fund companies, two of the most popular stock groups in recent years.

"Those businesses were some of the great

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In This Factory, Russian Reform Comes in Twists

By Fred Hiatt

NIZHNI NOVGOROD, Russia — The Vermani noodle company joined Russia's expanding ranks of privatized firms eight months ago, and on the surface nothing much seems to have changed.

Inside the drooping 1938 factory in this large Volga River city 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of Moscow, sparrows still flit above the automatic spaghetti maker. But for Vermani's 300 workers, privatization has brought dizzying change. Their Soviet-era boss was ousted in a bare-knuckled ruckus at a shareholders' meeting. A Moscow-based mutual fund run by "twentysomethings" financiers is gobbling up stock and seeking control.

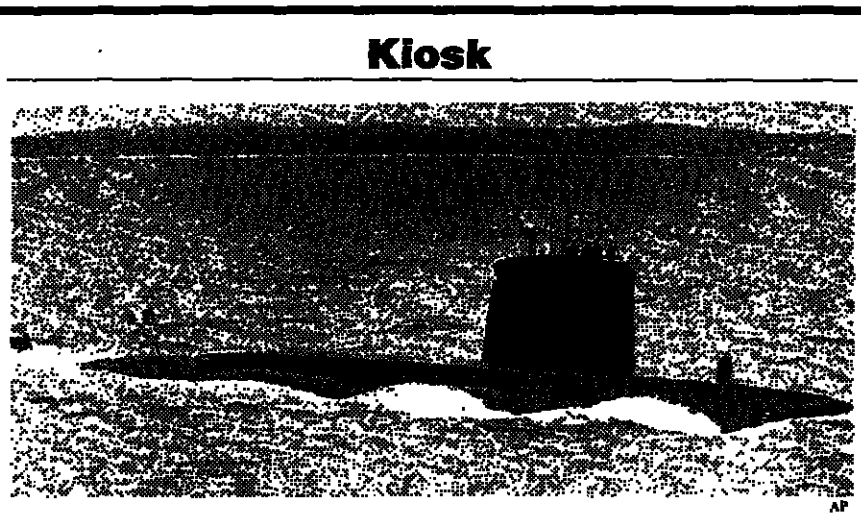
How Vermani, and thousands of companies like it, adapt to the "post-privatized" world has emerged as a key to the success or failure of Russia's reforms. Thanks to the largest national yard sale in history, more than half of Russia's work force now toils in the private sector, according to a spokeswoman for the quasi-official Russia Privatization Center.

Many critics charge that the privatization too often has been in name only — that the same Soviet-era managers remain in charge, still looking to Moscow for guidance and handouts. Without a well-developed stock market that would allow outsiders to buy in and pressure those managers, the critics charge, little progress is likely.

"The main aim has not been achieved," said Nizhni Novgorod's reformist governor, Boris Nemtsov. "Both in terms of attracting investment and replacing managers, the change has been too slow."

Yet throughout the country, the picture is decidedly mixed. A recent informal survey found that more than half of privatized firms have changed their product mix and introduced incentive-based wages, according to Maxim Boyko, head of the Privatization Center. In the first round of 215 shareholder meetings in this

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The submarine Emeraude off Toulon in a 1992 photo.

10 Die on French Nuclear Submarine

PARIS (Reuters) — France has recalled three nuclear-powered attack submarines following an accident that killed 10 sailors aboard a fourth vessel on Wednesday in the Mediterranean, the navy said.

Rear Admiral Philippe Roy said the other submarines were being recalled because of questions about the accident on the submarine Emeraude. Admiral Roy said two of the submarines being recalled were in the Mediterranean and one was in the Atlantic.

The accident on the Emeraude, which was on a training mission off its port of Toulon, was believed caused by a pipe that burst and released steam, killing the 10 sailors who were in the engine room compartment, Admiral Roy said. He said that the accident did not cause any radioactive contamination and that the submarine was not carrying nuclear missiles.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	72.27	Down	0.85%
Net Yld.	3,626.75	Net Yld.	110.29
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.6751	DM	1.6727
Yen	1.4785	Yen	1.485
FF	102.84	FF	103.125
	5.7237		5.723

Health/Science
Researchers are closing in on a single-dose vaccine for children. Page 8.

Book Review
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Hillary Clinton's \$100,000 Gain: Documents Detail a Risky Roll

By Ruth Marcus

and Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON — The White House has made public documents showing how Hillary Rodham Clinton parlayed a \$1,000 investment into nearly \$100,000 in less than a year by trading in cattle futures and other commodities in notoriously risky futures markets.

The Clintons' large profits in commodities trading were nearly as large as their incomes for those years and came at a time when they had virtually no assets.

Commodities trading is done on margin, meaning that it takes only a small amount of money to control a large contract. But it is generally thought to be extremely risky, because if the market goes down, an investor can be liable to come up with the full amount.

A White House official said Mrs. Clinton was not risking more than she could afford because she normally had enough money in her account to cover any losses.

Jack Sander, chairman of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, said in an interview that "it is very possible" to make \$100,000 on a \$1,000 cash investment "if you are lucky enough to be in a market that has a precipitous trending move."

"And 1978 and 1979 was the biggest bull market in the history of the cattle market," he said.

Mr. Sander added that the rule of thumb that 75 percent to 80 percent of commodities investors lose money was correct.

"I believe she would have been one of those if

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China Offers Mild Draft on North Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, New York — China, in a surprise move, submitted a draft statement to the other four permanent members of the Security Council on Wednesday urging North Korea to permit inspection of its nuclear sites, a council source said.

China had originally opposed any action by the council on the Korean nuclear issue, saying it should be settled through dialogue. But Beijing said later that it could consider a statement of "a mild, constructive, positive and objective nature."

It was not known whether the statement proposed by China at a meeting with represen-

tatives of the United States, Russia, Britain and France was firm enough to satisfy the other permanent council members, most of whom suspect North Korea of conducting a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

The council was working on both a resolution and a statement, in hopes that one or other might be adopted in the near future.

While a resolution would carry greater weight, it appeared unlikely that China would vote for one in any form and would at best abstain rather than use its veto. A Security Council statement, which is nonbinding, carries less weight than a resolution.

A statement issued by the council president,

on the other hand, would require the concurrence of all 15 members, including China, and thus have the advantage of presenting North Korea with a united front.

The council source noted that it was rare for China to propose the wording of a statement. Beijing usually prefers to offer amendments to texts circulated by other delegations, the source said.

The statement proposed by China contained a nonbinding text similar to one on which action was expected to be taken late Thursday, but without a key clause promising that the

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Debunking William Tell, Heroism and Other Myths

By Henry Kamm

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The Alps will not crumble; the watches will continue to tell time. There will be no numbered bank accounts, and cows will still graze on mountain slopes and donate milk for cheese and chocolate.

But an exhibition in the Historical Museum of this city on the Lake of Geneva casts scorn on many other fundamentals, shared by most Swiss, that give this nation its sense of righteous self-assurance.

The theme of the exhibition is that the heroic history of the founding of Switzerland, whose

700th anniversary was celebrated with pomp throughout 1991, has almost no foundation in truth. Switzerland is not the world's oldest democracy, it contends, and it was not founded by Alpine peasants who gathered on a meadow in 1291 to defy the mighty Hapsburgs.

In perhaps the unkindest cut of all, the exhibition relegates William Tell, the national hero, to the realm of folklore.

"They invented all the great events and then put the invented figure of Tell into this landscape," Professor Werner Meyer, who holds the chair of medieval history at Basel University, said in an interview in his cluttered office.

Professor Meyer, aided by his assistants and students, is the creator of the exhibition. His role as chief proponent of the debunking school has earned him a loose-leaf binder full of angry letters, including a death threat, and abusive phone calls. Similar reactions were reported by Olivier Pavillon, curator of the Lausanne Museum.

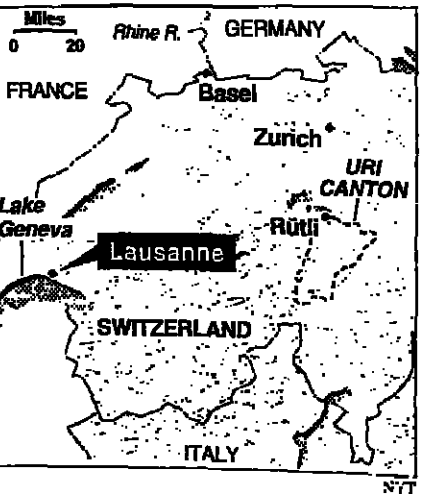
At 56, Professor Meyer could easily play the protagonist in the many Tell folk dramas that enliven the tourist season. Burly and bearded, he wore a sleeveless, sheepskin-lined jacket and a silver bull's head on a chain around his tieless neck. His firm hands might easily have held the crossbow with which the hero of

legend was forced to shoot the apple from his son's head after refusing to kowtow to an Austrian official.

Professor Meyer and Mr. Pavillon see the Swiss who blocked this country's joining the process of European integration in a 1992 referendum as heirs of those who perpetuated the legend of Switzerland — officially known in English as the Helvetic Confederation — as a portcynne, suspicious of and armed against its neighbors.

At the entrance to the exposition, visitors are

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Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Moldo	35 C.
Cyprus	2.100	Nigeria	50.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Gibraltar	5.00	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Great Britain	0.85	Rep. Ireland	1.00
Egypt	1.00	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Jordan	1.00	South Africa	8.00 R.
Kenya	1.00	U.S.A.	8.00 D.
Kuwait	1.00	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	1.10
		Zimbabwe	220.00

IRA Call for Truce Disappoints Both London and Dublin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — The IRA on Wednesday called a three-day halt to its campaign of violence to try to spur faltering peace efforts in Northern Ireland but the overture brought icy responses from London and Dublin.

The Irish Republican Army issued a widely expected statement, saying it was unconditionally suspending "offensive military action" for 72 hours next week as a sign of its willingness to explore "the potential for moving the situation forward."

But the group's first such ceasefire in 19 years was greeted with disappointment. Observers said it fell short of the permanent cessation of violence required under a stalled British-Irish peace initiative announced in December.

The move was the first sign of IRA flexibility over the December declaration, in which the British and Irish governments called on the IRA to lay down arms for good and join multiparty talks about the future of Northern Ireland.

But Prime Minister John Major, who was paying a surprise visit to Northern Ireland on Wednesday, said any temporary truce would be just a "brief public relations gesture."

The Irish prime minister, Albert Reynolds, said in Dublin that he was disappointed.

Protestant politicians in Northern Ireland called the brief truce a

propaganda ploy designed to suggest the IRA was seriously seeking peace.

The IRA statement, issued through the group's political wing, Sinn Féin, said the unconditional truce was meant to reaffirm its desire to promote the quest for peace.

"As further evidence of this, we will unilaterally suspend offensive military action for 72 hours from midnight Tuesday, April 5 until midnight Friday, April 8," it said.

Sinn Féin's leader, Gerry Adams, called on the British prime minister for "direct and immediate talks" following the announcement.

"I call upon John Major to authorize direct and immediate talks between our party and his government representatives so that the peace process can be moved forward," the leader of the IRA's political wing said.

He said the cease-fire offered "an important opportunity to break the stalemate in the peace process."

Mr. Major said only a permanent end to violence would suffice. "That is very much what I want, I believe it is what all people in Northern Ireland wish to see," he said after arriving in Belfast, where he was to address business executives.

"That is the message we wish to bear, not just a brief public relations gesture," he said. (Reuters, AFP)

Major's Hold on Tories Shaken by EU Reversal

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

Prime Minister John Major of Britain faced a growing revolt Wednesday in his governing Conservative Party after he was forced to back down in a dispute with other members of the European Union.

Some members of Parliament and the predominantly pro-Conservative press openly speculated that Mr. Major might soon be toppled from within, just as he had helped to oust his predecessor, Margaret Thatcher.

Tony Marlow, a vehemently anti-Europe member of Parliament, called in Parliament for Mr. Major to "stand aside and make way for somebody else who provides authority and direction of leadership."

Mr. Marlow, who was also one of the first to call for Mrs. Thatcher's resignation, said in a radio interview Wednesday that up to 70 Conservative members of Parliament believed that Mr. Major was on the way out and were prepared to oppose him.

"I don't see how he can go on much longer," Mr. Marlow added. "He has lost the confidence of the party."

Analysts said that if the Conservatives did badly in local elections in the end of June European elections, as expected, Mr. Major might not survive the summer.

The new assault on the prime minister coincides with the introduction of a tax increase that has wounded Conservative popularity.

Analysts said Mr. Major had brought the trouble on himself. Last week he threatened all-out op-

position to an EU proposal that would make it harder for individual countries to block Community legislation. In addition, he accused the leader of the opposition Labor Party, John Smith, of being "Monsieur Oui, the poodle of Brussels."

But at a meeting in Athens last weekend, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, was forced to accept a compromise that gave Britain little of the veto power it had demanded.

On Wednesday, the Daily Mail, usually a staunch Conservative supporter, ran a large front-page cartoon showing Mr. Major as a poodle being led by Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, who is mistrusted by the Conservative right. The Mail described the government's retreat as a "surrender," and said the prime minister was "isolated and stricken."

The dispute has baffled other members of the European Union, who argue that voting procedures must be streamlined because of the planned entry of four more members in the Community next year. In other European nations, the controversy is presented as evidence of a crisis in the British government rather than as a crisis in the Union, although the British stand came perilously close to delaying the entry of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Austria.

Mr. Major's 40 months in office have been littered with political twists and turns.

He said he would keep a highly unpopular poll tax, then scrapped it.

He vowed not to devalue the pound, and devalued it six days later.

He introduced a much-ridiculed "back to basics" morality campaign, then later denied he wanted a crusade on personal morality.

He promised the government was not planning to raise taxes, then presided over one of the biggest sets of tax increases since World War II.

He declared the government would never negotiate with Irish terrorists, two weeks before it was revealed that such negotiations had been taking place for three years.



A Mexico City resident reading a newspaper whose headline leaves no doubt about the governing party's choice for president.

For Mexico's New Candidate, a Big Leap

By Guy Gugliotta

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — He was not the people's choice, because the people hardly know him. He was not the party's choice, because he wasn't an old pol. But he was the president's choice, and in Mexico, in the end, that is all that matters.

So Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, 42, a career bureaucrat with a doctorate from Yale in economics and a practically nonexistent public profile, became the presidential candidate of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Mr. Zedillo is an accidental candidate, picked after his predecessor, Luis Donaldo Colosio, was assassinated at a campaign rally in Tijuana last week. Mr. Zedillo was Mr. Colosio's campaign manager. But accidental or not, Mr. Zedillo is the instant front-runner in the race for one of the most powerful elected offices in the world.

Critics dismiss him as a rather colorless technocrat and indifferent public speaker. But friends know him as a loyal soldier, an efficient bureaucrat and a valued member of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's economic brain trust.

Mr. Zedillo's job will be to convert this mixed bag of qualifications into a winning candidacy. If he cannot do it, Mr. Salinas will have to decide whether to replace him, let him lose or ensure his victory with the strong-arm tactics that have won international notoriety for his party, known by its Spanish initials PRI.

Mr. Zedillo's strongest suit going into the campaign is his link to the successes of the Salinas government, given credit for opening the Mexican economy and bringing the nation from the brink of bankruptcy to a full partnership in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Mr. Zedillo served Mr. Salinas as both budget and education secretary. That is why Mr. Salinas wanted Mr. Zedillo, and that is why he picked him. And that, in part, is why factions of the PRI do not like him.

Mr. Salinas listened to several unpleasant days of private grumbling and public statements from various groups in the PRI about how he should "democratize the party." Then he picked Mr. Zedillo anyway, and the PRI endorsed him with scarcely a murmur in about four-and-a-half hours of nearly choreographed succession ritual, culminating with Mr. Zedillo's own brief remarks.

The candidate will have to overcome the resentment that these presidential power plays inspire. Mr. Zedillo also will have to endure the feelings expressed in some PRI circles that he is just another U.S.-educated egghead who has never run for political office or hung out at party headquarters.

This does not mean he cannot learn the game. He sounded just right in his short post-nomination speech, repeatedly invoking Mr. Colosio's name and standing before a giant campaign portrait of the slain leader.

"We will not initiate a new campaign," Mr. Zedillo said. "We will continue."

Mr. Zedillo was born in Mexico City on Dec. 27, 1951, the son of a construction foreman and a schoolteacher. He joined the PRI in 1971 and held various bureaucratic posts in PRI governments until Mr. Salinas tapped him as budget secretary in 1988.

What political experience he obtained began when he took over as education minister in 1992, began modifying the curriculum and got into a fight with traditional groups in Mexico over changes in history books.

He weathered this storm and in November resigned to run Mr. Colosio's campaign.

Balladur, Trying to Stifle Protests, Revokes His Youth Job Plan Decree

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — Hoping to forestall new student protests called for Thursday, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Wednesday revoked a government decree allowing young people to be paid less than the minimum wage and proposed instead that employers be rewarded for hiring those under the age of 25.

Thrown onto the defensive by three weeks of angry demonstrations, Mr. Balladur had suspended the decree for a week to draw up for a new policy to be drawn up. But students continued disruptive protests in many cities to press their demand for the decree's formal withdrawal.

With students preparing a new mass demonstration here Thursday, the announcement from Mr. Balladur's office had every appearance of being rushed, not least because talks between a top government official and representatives of students, trade unions and employers had barely begun.

While loudly proclaiming victory, however, many student leaders said Thursday's protest should go ahead as planned to underscore young people's demand for assured employment when they complete their studies. At present, one in four French people under the age of 25 is out of work.

The three-week-old dispute has proved costly to Mr. Balladur, whose popularity rating has fallen sharply for the first time since he took office one year ago. Having abandoned policies in face of street protests on two earlier occasions, his latest retreat has added to an image of weakness.

Further, while intended to create job opportunities, his decree lowering the minimum wage for young people has had the effect of awakening a long-dormant and apolitical student population to the frustrations and difficulties that await them on the job market.

The so-called youth wage — varying between 30 percent and 80 percent of the \$1,000 monthly minimum wage, depending on qualifications, had been designed to encourage employers to hire young people at a time many were looking to cut costs and shrink their staffs.

On Wednesday, the government said it would instead pay companies the equivalent of \$175 per month for nine months for every young person given his or her first job. Describing the plan as "an incentive to anticipate the emerging economic recovery," it added that the subsidy would be \$350 per month for every job created before Oct. 1.

Michel Bon, the head of the National Employment Agency who was given the job of finding a substitute for the youth wage, said the program could help as many as 500,000 youths and would cost around \$1 billion in 1994 alone. The government is already struggling with a \$50 billion budget deficit this year.

The opposition Socialist Party, looking to revive itself after being drubbed in parliamentary elections last March, has jumped at the chance of exploiting the government's embarrassment. Jean Glavany, the party's spokesman, described Mr. Balladur's policies as "three steps forward, three steps back."

Malaysia Lifts 'Schindler' Ban But Wants Cuts

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia lifted its widely criticized ban on the Oscar-winning Holocaust film "Schindler's List" on Wednesday, but it remained uncertain if the movie would be screened.

Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim said ministers agreed at the weekly cabinet meeting to allow the film's screening in accordance with normal guidelines. These would require scenes of nudity and violence to be censored, government sources said.

Roger Pollock, managing director of the film's local distributors, United International Pictures, said in Singapore that the director, Steven Spielberg, did not want any cuts.

Mr. Anwar said the cabinet decision "is in keeping with the government's consistent opposition to all forms of suppression, oppression and atrocities, past and present."

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Fears Attack on Israel Embassy

BONN (AP) — A threatened attack by Mideast terrorists led the police to seal off roads to the Israeli Embassy here and add protection to Jewish centers, officials said Wednesday.

The Israeli Embassy was guarded by an additional cordon of police for a second day in a row. Police spokesmen said they had received information on a plot by an undisclosed terrorist group from the Mideast.

Security also was boosted at the Jewish community's headquarters in Frankfurt, said Michel Friedman, a spokesman there. Mr. Friedman would not disclose the nature of the threat but suggested that the police had uncovered plans for a bombing attempt.

Guatemala and Guerrillas Sign Pact

MEXICO CITY (WP) — The Guatemalan government and a coalition of four guerrilla groups have signed three United Nations-brokered peace documents designed to end Central America's oldest armed conflict.

The agreements, signed at the Mexican Foreign Ministry by the Guatemalan government and the guerrillas, include commitments to human rights monitoring and guerrilla demobilization, leading to a "lasting peace agreement" by the end of the year. The third document is a joint statement.

Sources said the key to breaking a three-year impasse in the talks was the guerrillas' willingness to separate creation of a "historical elucidation commission" from the rest of the pact. The commission was to investigate past human rights abuses, a large number of them committed by government security forces or government-sponsored irregulars.

German Right Wants Jew Charged

BONN (Reuters) — A second German rightist party said Wednesday it wanted prosecutors to charge a Jewish leader, Ignatz Bubis, with racism and slander for accusing rightist groups of fueling neo-Nazi violence.

The National Democratic Party said it had filed a request for charges with Frankfurt prosecutors on Tuesday, the same day similar charges from another rightist leader were rejected by prosecutors in nearby Mainz.

The moves were part of a dispute between Mr. Bubis, head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, and rightist parties after the firebombing last week of a synagogue in Lübeck, the first such attack in Germany since the Nazi era. Mr. Bubis last week accused rightist parties of being the "spiritual arsonists" behind the firebombing.

Japanese Court Upholds Gay Rights

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese court, making the nation's first ruling on gay rights, found Wednesday that Tokyo's education board had acted illegally when it barred a group of homosexuals from staying at a city hostel.

The Tokyo District Court ruled that such a ban deprived homosexuals of the right to use a public facility and violated the principle of human rights enshrined in the constitution. It ordered the board to pay the plaintiffs 267,200 yen (about \$2,600) in compensation.

"Today's ruling clearly stated the rejection by the Tokyo government was illegal and the discrimination is unlawful," said Takashi Kazama, 26, one of the three plaintiffs and a member of Japan's only association for homosexual men and women, called Occur. The municipal government had said it barred members of the group from the hostel in May 1990 for the same reason it banned mixed-gender groups from staying overnight in the same room.

TRAVEL UPDATE

EU Duty-Free Allowances to Increase

BRUSSELS (AP) — Increased duty-free allowances for travelers entering the European Union, and for commuters within the 12-nation trade bloc will take effect Friday, in time for Easter holidays.

Under rates agreed by EU governments in February, people arriving from non-EU countries may bring 175 European currency units (\$200) worth of duty-free goods into the Union. That is nearly four times the current allowance of 45 Ecu, established in 1981.

The allowance covers not only items bought at airport duty-free shops, but also any shopping done abroad, even if the customer had already paid sales or value-added taxes on the purchases.

A bullet grazed a German tourist Tuesday in St. Thomas, the latest sign of a crime wave threatening tourism in the U.S. Caribbean possession. The tourist was hit when his bus passed a McDonald's restaurant where a fight among students was taking place, the police said. (AP)

Northwest Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said they would add almost 50 percent more seat capacity on their daily flights to Amsterdam from Minneapolis-St. Paul and Boston to meet strong demand. (Reuters)

Five British airlines called for investigations by the European Commission into links between British Airways and the Galileo computer reservation system, which they fear are giving the carrier a competitive edge. Air UK, British Midland, Jersey European Airways, Loganair and Manx Airlines said the relationship between the system and its participating airlines should be made clearer to customers. (Reuters)

Norway is planning to scrap an ancient religious ban on dancing at Easter. "We plan to put a proposal to parliament later this spring to end the restrictions," said Ole Homan Fiskes of the Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs. A 1965 law in Norway, updating 1735 decrees about keeping the Sabbath holy, outlawed dancing in public, bingo, cinemas, cabarets, pop concerts and ice fishing contests at Easter, Christmas and other religious holidays. (Reuters)

Vietnam has cut the time taken to travel the Reunification Express from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City to 36 hours, down by half in five years, the Vietnam News Agency reported Wednesday. Rail authorities have invested \$3.64 million in upgrading the line. (AFP)

North Korea has suspended its visa service in the Portuguese enclave of Macao for reasons unknown and is advising travelers to apply in Beijing instead, the news agency Lusa said Wednesday. (AP)

DEATH NOTICE

Samuel P. LYON

67, a director of Radio Free Europe for 30 years, died March 24, in Wakefield, RI.

Husband of Patricia F. Lyon, he is also survived by two daughters, two sons, and nine grandchildren. He was buried in Shirley Center Cemetery, Shirley, Mass.

THE MONKEY INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO THE ASTONISHED GUESTS by swinging from tree to tree in the lush tropical gardens beneath the balconies of their first floor suites. He made his surprise appearance last month, and has reputedly now made Raffles Hotel his home.

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For heaven's sake, Grace, I know it's easy. But ya gotta stop talking up a storm.

OVERHEARD

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THE AMERICAS / QUIET HELP FOR THE POOR

Out of the Budget Trenches And Into a War on Poverty

But Clinton Team Keeps the Fight Low-Key

By Jason DeParle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has embarked on the most energetic anti-poverty effort in a generation, but it has deliberately done much of it so quietly that few people have noticed.

In an era of painfully tight budgets, the administration has added tens of billions of dollars to existing programs, a major example being the \$21 billion expansion of tax credits for low-wage workers.

The administration also has created a host of new housing, training and community development programs, which cost less than the tax credits but could set new policy directions for the poor. And while its plans to overhaul welfare and health care face significant hurdles in Congress, they would both be landmark anti-poverty efforts.

In another era, a Democratic White House might have pointed to such efforts to advertise its concern for the needy. But loath to invite unflattering comparisons to past efforts Clinton officials take the opposite tack, bending over backward to frame their actions as part of an effort to help the broad middle class.

While mentioned often, for instance, the tax credit program was framed more as an effort to help working Americans than as a major onslaught against poverty.

In talks with a half-dozen top anti-poverty officials, the word "poverty" scarcely comes up. Instead there is talk about "children," "work" and "empowerment."

"We don't term things a lot around here as anti-poverty," said Carol Rasco, the White House domestic policy adviser. But from the get-go we've talked about work."

With near unanimity, administration officials said it would be counterproductive for President Bill Clinton to talk too much about the poorest Americans, particularly the black and Hispanic residents of violent ghettos.

The negative imagery associated with the "war on poverty" under President Lyndon B. Johnson is so great that most anti-poverty strategists endorse the middle-class wrappings, with only an occasional complaint that the nation is ignoring its racial and class conflicts.

The caution is not absolute, of course, and it may have started to give way. Mr. Clinton gave a major speech about poverty and violence in November in Memphis, Tennessee, and he returned to the theme of ghetto poverty in February when he visited a junior high school in Washington.

Beginning on Wednesday, a series of cabinet officials outlined efforts at a conference here, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for about 2,000 people who run housing and development programs.

In videotaped remarks, the president will praise their efforts "to battle poverty and cynicism." And a draft of the keynote address, by Vice President Al Gore, indicates that he will use the speech to define the administration's urban agenda. He argues that the programs amount to a "powerful approach to breathe new life into distressed communities."

Henry Cisneros, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, calls the conference a coming-out party of sorts for the administration's "urban, community and anti-poverty" policies. "It marks a maturation, so the country can see the way the president's plan comes together," he said.

The list of initiatives is long and varied. Some programs focus on needs, like the plan to spend \$2 billion over five years on empowerment zones. The program will give tax breaks and grants to 100 poor neighborhoods with promising revitalization strategies.

Other programs seek to help needy people regardless of where they live. That is the case with the earned income tax credit, which gives cash payments of up to \$3,370 a year for families with incomes from \$8,400 to \$11,000. The payments phase out for families with higher incomes, ending for those who earn more than \$27,000.

The administration also is spending an additional \$2.5 billion over the next five years on food stamps, \$580 million on vaccinations and \$1 billion for programs to prevent foster care. Its welfare proposal, still in draft form, seeks to spend \$15 billion over five years for education, child care and work programs, though its financing remains uncertain.

'Women-Friendly' Congress? Still 'a Ways to Go'

By Kevin Merida
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They have been mistaken for congressional aides, denied access to members-only elevators, kept out of intelligence briefings and belittled by some of their male peers.

Amid the excitement about the record number of women elected to the 103rd Congress, some female legislators say they are frustrated by the male-dominated Washington culture, and it is complicating their work as legislators.

Though this frustration has been expressed before, a new book by a freshman representative, Margolies-Mezvinsky, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and a recent episode involving Representatives Fortney H. (Pete) Stark J., Democrat of California, and Nancy L. Johnson, Republican of Connecticut, have fueled talk about whether women are properly respected in Congress.

"I think it's much more women-friendly than it possibly was," said Dianne Feinstein, a first-term senator from California. "But I think it has a ways to go."

In her book, "A Woman's Place — The Freshmen Women Who Changed the Face of Congress," Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky says:

"While I think we've all made dents in different ways, there's just no question that it's a male bastion and we're still being treated as part of the periphery."

Since 1916, when Jeannette Rankin, a Republican of Montana, became the first woman elected to Congress, 163 women have served in the House and Senate — out of more than 11,000 lawmakers who have been sent to Washington.

Fifty-five women now are serving, a record number, compared with 31 two years ago. Still, women make up only 10 percent of the membership, and some say that their credentials as legislators have not insulated them from the kind of male insensitivities that women confront everywhere.

During a recent hearing on health care of a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, the panel's chairman, Mr. Stark, suggested that Mrs. Johnson had obtained her knowledge of the issue through "pillow talk" with her husband, a physician.

Mrs. Johnson, one of the Republican Party's leading health-care experts, had disagreed with a provision in Mr. Stark's health plan. He later apologized to her for his remark, and she dropped the matter. But several of her Republican female colleagues refused to let it go.

"It is something that's bigger than Ms. Johnson," said Deborah Pryce of Ohio, who said the apology did not go far enough. "When it's said in a public hearing to a woman, it denigrates all the women in the House and all the women in America. This is the kind of thing we just need to be vigilant about."

Ms. Pryce, a new Republican member, got 34 colleagues to sign a letter to Mr. Stark demanding a public apology "to remove the intimidating cloud of sexism that darkens your control."

Mr. Stark refused to comment further on the incident or the letter. Not a single Democratic woman signed the letter, angering some Republican women. Some Democratic women said they had not seen Ms. Pryce's letter; others said they thought Mr. Stark's apology had made the letter pointless.

Female lawmakers of both parties often are reluctant to use the charged word "sexism" when describing the slights and insults they have absorbed. But they have stories. Many are chronicled in Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky's book.

Representative Elizabeth Furse, Democrat of Oregon, a member of the Armed Services Committee, relates how she has been stopped "by people in uniform" when she tried to enter closed intelligence briefings. Representative Maria Cantwell, Democrat of Washington, recounts how a lawmaker she did not know approached her during a House session and said he was about to have her "thrown off the floor" until he realized she, too, was a lawmaker.

Ms. Margolies-Mezvinsky takes Representative James M. Inhofe, Republican of Oklahoma, to task in the book for publicly referring to her as "that three-M girl." She describes the reference as "demeaning and pathetically behind the times."

"It's very obvious she is a female," Mr. Inhofe said in an interview. "A female is a girl. I am a boy. I don't know what's offensive about that." Rushing into the House chamber for a vote, he added: "There is still, despite what they say, a difference between girls and boys. Write that down."

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, who is serving her 21st year in Congress, remembers when a committee chairman told her that "if I would use my uterus rather than my mouth I could get more of my amendments passed."

Compared to that, she said, the comments of Mr. Stark and Mr. Inhofe seem like progress. "Things aren't perfect," she said, "but they're moving in the right direction."

William H. Natcher, 84, Congressman, Is Dead

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative William H. Natcher, 84, a Democratic lawmaker who earned a place in the Guinness Book of World Records for his unbroken string of 18,401 votes in Congress, died Tuesday of heart failure.

The Kentucky congressman's death "was peaceful and in the company of his family and friends," according to a statement from his office.

Mr. Natcher was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, which controls most discretionary spending. His record 40-year string of consecutive floor votes ended March 3 when his failing health prevented him from reaching the Capitol.

A day earlier, he was wheeled onto the House floor on a gurney for what would be his final vote, for an oxygen bottle and intravenous tubes.

His record of consecutive votes and quorum calls earned him an entry in the Guinness Book of World Records. The House halted business to honor him when the voting streak hit 18,000 in June.

In an effort to allow him to continue his streak, House leaders postponed business March 1. The day he missed voting, President Bill Clinton visited him in the hospital and presented him the Presidential Citizens' Medal.

In his appearance and his actions, Mr. Natcher always approached Congress with the seriousness and awe he brought with him when he first arrived there at 45, on Jan. 6, 1954.

In 40 years on Capitol Hill, he never took a campaign contribution, filed a political advertisement or even hired a press secretary.

Albert Goldman, 66, Biographer of Presley

New York Times Service

Albert Goldman, 66, the author of no-holds-barred biographies of Lenny Bruce, Elvis Presley and John Lennon, died Monday of heart failure while traveling from Miami to London.

Mr. Goldman's "Elvis" (1981), a long work written in a supercharged, impressionistic style, provoked outrage from fans of the rock legend, who saw their idol portrayed as a self-indulgent, barely talented rube with perverse sexual inclinations and a gargantuan drug habit.

Mr. Goldman was born in Dorchester, Pennsylvania, and grew up in Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Lenny Bruce!!!" which was published in 1974, won praise for its portrait of a complex and difficult man.

His next biography, on John Lennon, would be different, he said, adding, "John Lennon was my idol in the rock world."



RUNNING — James B. McDougal speaking to reporters in Little Rock this week before he announced his bid for a seat in the U.S. Congress. The Arkansas partner of the Clintons in the failed Whitewater real estate deal said the controversy "revitalized" him after years of problems.

Swamped by Backlog, U.S. Sets Plan To Speed Up Political-Asylum Process

By Roberto Suro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Asserting that the political-asylum system is suffering massive abuse, the Clinton administration has announced a package of measures designed to produce such strict and swift judgments that it will deter many from filing fraudulent claims.

Officials acknowledged this week that the asylum system might remain swamped under a backlog of cases unless the new measures produced a dramatic reduction in the number of new applications.

"That is policy-making by pious hope because the system will remain open to abuse even as it retreats from the humanitarian spirit of asylum," said Arthur C. Hefron, director of migration programs at the Open Society Institute.

He was one of several critics who argued that the administration's plan is based on unrealistic assumptions and unnecessary restrictions.

Under the new rules, asylum seekers can be denied the right to plead their cases in personal interviews if asylum officers decide they are making "frivolous" cases on the basis of written applications. They would then be put into deportation hearings.

No definition of "frivolous" is included in the new regulations that go into effect after a 60-day comment period.

Applicants who do get an interview will either be granted asylum within 60 days or referred to an immigration judge under the threat of deportation. Anything the applicants say in the interviews, such as describing how they got into the country, can be used against them to justify deportation.

Other aspects of the package previously disclosed by the administration include a new \$130 application fee.

"The problem we have faced in recent years is that people with no legitimate claim to asylum are applying in record numbers, some brought by smugglers, some using fake documents, and some overstaying the visas granted to them as visitors," said Doris Meissner, commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It now takes from 18 to 24 months on average to process an asylum claim, and recently the asylum system has been adding almost three cases to the backlog for every one it resolves, bringing the current backlog to about 370,000 cases.

But the draft is running into opposition from some of the officials who now handle classified documents, sources said. Lawyers at the CIA and the departments of Justice, Defense and State are all said to be drafting detailed complaints and have been asked to submit their responses to the White House within the next two weeks.

"All of them have indicated there are issues they want to talk about," said a White House official, who added that only the Department of Energy has not signaled any substantial concern.

The draft reflects a White House tilt toward greater openness since last year, when two earlier drafts were sharply criticized as too restrictive.

Frustration for Environmentalists

WASHINGTON — Disappointed by an administration and a Congress that they hoped would be better allies, lobbyists for major environmental organizations have reluctantly agreed to narrow their sights and choose their battles more carefully.

The groups had high expectations last year for tougher laws in many areas, including toxic wastes, mining, water, pesticides, wilderness preservation and endangered species.

But many glumly admitted, as lawmakers left Washington for a two-week recess, that much of the legislation was going nowhere fast, and that they were now resigned to gaining far less this year than they had expected. (NYT)

POLITICAL NOTES

Keepers of Secrets Fight the Light

WASHINGTON — The CIA and other national-security agencies are protesting a draft presidential directive that would make public within four years millions of documents stamped secret during the 1950s and 1960s, according to senior U.S. officials.

The unpublished directive is intended to fulfill a campaign promise by President Bill Clinton to promote a more open style of government and increase public access to federal documents. It would limit the types of documents that can be kept secret and, for the first time, require automatic declassification at intervals of either 6, 10 or 25 years.

The draft, prepared by the National Security Council staff and circulated two weeks ago to senior officials throughout the government, has won some praise from a handful of independent experts on government secrecy who are privy to its contents.

"It reflects a serious, good-faith effort to open up the national-security bureaucracy," Steven Aftergood, an analyst at the Federation of American Scientists, said Tuesday.

But the draft is running into opposition from some of the officials who now handle classified documents, sources said. Lawyers at the CIA and the departments of Justice, Defense and State are all said to be drafting detailed complaints and have been asked to submit their responses to the White House within the next two weeks.

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Quote/Unquote

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, contending that increasingly favorable ratings of the Democratic Party stand in contrast to the continuing hostility of many voters to elected officials: "Something seemed to change almost permanently between the fall of Jim Wright and the House bank scandal; the tone of public discourse was altered." (WP)

Away From Politics

● The Cable News Network founder, Ted Turner, dismissed concerns that CNN might compromise its coverage of China after a competing network decided to withdraw BBC broadcasts from China in an apparent move to mollify Beijing. Mr. Turner, in Tokyo on a tour of Asia, pointed to CNN's aggressive coverage of the 1989 military crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in China. "We stayed there and televised until we were unrepulsed forcibly," he said. "A few weeks later we were welcomed back in."

● Police have a videotape recorded by a cash machine security camera of the carjacking and murder of two 19-year-old Japanese students at a supermarket parking lot in Los Angeles. The police declined to comment, but a bank spokesman said the students and whoever attacked them could be seen on the footage.

● Although most parents are advised to get their babies to sleep in their own cribs as soon as possible, a new study suggests that it may be healthier for the infants to sleep with their parents. The study, directed by Dr. James J. McKenna and Dr. Sarah Mosko of the University of California at Irvine, monitors the sleep patterns of mothers with their 3-month-old babies. "When sleeping alone, babies sleep too long, and in much too deep of a sleep," Dr. McKenna said. (AP, AFP, NYT)

BOOKS

RAGE AND FIRE:

A Life of Louise Colet, Pioneer Feminist, Literary Star, Flaubert's Muse

By Francine du Plessix Gray. 432 pages. \$27.50. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Isabelle de Courtivron

WHEN Flaubert was writing "Madame Bovary" in the early 1850s, he chronicled this arduous, painstaking process in a remarkable series of letters to his lover, Louise Colet. He also addressed to her his reflections on the craft of literature ("The author in his work must be like God in the universe, everywhere present and nowhere visible") — maxims that have become sacred to generations of critics, writers, professors and graduate students. As a result, Louise Colet has been known in literary history chiefly as the recipient of such pronouncements, and as Flaubert's tempestuous and exigent mistress and muse.

What Francine du Plessix Gray's biography reminds us about is the extent to which many of these statements about literary impersonality and objectivity were made by Flaubert in sheer distaste for what he considered to be Colet's (and Romanticism's) execrable tendency to confuse art and life, imagination and reality, and against what he judged to be her facile confessional style and her feminist sensibilities. Indeed by the time she met the young Gustave Flaubert, Louise Colet was well-established as one of France's leading women poets. She had received the coveted prize of the Académie Française twice (and would receive it two more times) and was the hostess of one of the most distinguished salons in Paris, attended by luminaries such as Leconte de Lisle, Théophile Gautier and Alexandre Dumas.

She was avant-garde in her views about the freedom of women to love and work, and had consistently put these progressive ideas into practice. After ending a mediocre marriage that had represented her "passport to Paris," she was raising her daughter single-handedly, conducting a number of affairs with talented, often younger men and, at the age of 36, enjoying the most productive phase of her writing life.

What drew this most unlikely couple together is an enigma, which du Plessix Gray attributes to their common experience of being "out of sync" with their time. Colet was Mediterranean, eccentric, combative, fiercely passionate and independent, exuberantly Romantic and an outspoken feminist. Flaubert, 11 years her junior, was an unpublished provincial, prodigiously cultivated, restrained in style and emotion, who lived with his mother near Rouen and who, by his own admission, feared (but was nevertheless drawn to) strong intellectual women. He would eventually become one of the most enduring literary figures of the 19th century, and Colet sensed it immediately.

Their relationship was everything but harmonious. Perhaps their talents were not evenly matched, but neither were their social or material circumstances. Flaubert enjoyed the support of strong male friendships and of a protective mother who ensured domestic stability. He availed himself of prostitutes and actresses who did not make emotional demands and was able to control his time, emotions and talent. Colet, although she established some exceptional friendships, endured penurious conditions and suffered from the mockery of many of her peers. But, most of all, she dissipated her immense energy and gifts in the pursuit of passion and the business of survival.

Du Plessix Gray charts the several personalities that Colet created for herself over the course of her long and tempestuous lifetime: young muse, salon hostess, political activist, Romantic Mistress, journalist, revolutionary agitator, travel writer, even moralist grandmother.

Through determination, will power and what her biographer calls a "modest talent," she became an important figure of the Romantic movement. Though du Plessix Gray does not make any grand claims for Colet's oeuvre, she clearly admires the character and energy of a woman who asserted for herself the freedom of art and sexuality even though she was acutely conscious that she needed the patronage of famous men to gain entry into (and remain in) Parisian society. It was a balancing act many other talented women writers of her time knew all too well.

In the end, Louise fell through the cracks of the literary establishment and endured ostracism, most especially from Flaubert's coterie. Like other 19th-century heroines and pioneers, who were victims not only of the prejudices of their day but also of their own misguided passions for men of genius, she tried to "have it all" and, in the process, lost much.

The image of loneliness and isolation that permeates Colet's nomadic last years is chilling, demonstrating the high price she paid for braving society's distaste for eccentric, uppity and talented women.

Isabelle de Courtivron, who teaches literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN the auction begins with three passes, the fourth player often has a delicate problem: Should he open the bidding with a borderline hand?

He knows that the points are scattered fairly evenly around the table, and that his partner is likely to be in the 8-11 range. A game for either side is most unlikely, so it is a question of a part-score.

The line of least resistance is to pass, particularly if the hand is short in spades. On the diagrammed deal from a regional event South gambled with a bid of two hearts, a weak two-bid that would normally be based on a six-card suit. The gamble would have failed if West had bid two spades, which would have succeeded, but two hearts became the contract.

The opening lead was the spade king, taken by the ace, and South led a diamond. West might well have put up the king, but he played low and dummy's nine was finessed. East won with the queen, and played the spade jack.

West was Peter Bambrick, and he found the essential series of plays to defeat the contract. He overtook the jack with the queen, and was sure that his partner had no more: With J-10-6 East would have played the jack on the first round. But he did not immediately return a spade, which would have left East without a good play. Instead he led the club queen. This was covered by the king, and when East had scored the ace and jack he played a third club for a ruff. Now, at the right moment, West played another spade and East's ruff defeated the contract.

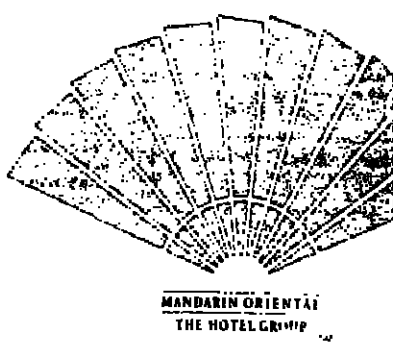
This helped Bambrick and his teammates to a victory in the four-session Swiss Team Championship, which began the 1994 tournament year in Manhattan.

NORTH			
♠ A 2 2	♥ 10 6 3	♦ A 7 8	♣ A 9 7 3
WEST (D)			
♠ K Q 8 5	♥ 5 2	♦ Q 8 2	♣ K 10 8 4
♠ Q 5	♥ 10 8 2	♦ A 10 7	♣ A 9 7 4
SOUTH			
♠ A 10 7	♥ A 9 7 4	♦ 7 3	♣ 10 8 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West Pass North Pass East Pass South Pass West led the spade king.

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WHAT THEY'RE READING

● Thomas Wallace, New York literary agent, is reading "When the Century Was Young" by Dee Brown.

"This is the best memoir of growing up during the early 20th century that I have ever read; it tells you the way America was, and no longer is, with humanity, sympathy, and total honesty."

(Lawrence Malkin, IHT)



North Korea Officials Shed Their Kim Il Sung Badges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The ubiquitous Kim Il Sung badges long worn by North Koreans have mysteriously disappeared from the laps of Pyongyang officials at international conferences, the South's Yonhap news agency said Wednesday.

The agency quoted South Korean officials who attended two recent meetings in Paris — those of the International Parliamentary Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — as saying the lapel badges bearing the likeness of Mr. Kim were conspicuous by their absence.

A total of 15 North Koreans attended the two conferences. Park Chung-soo, a South Korean parliament member who headed his country's delegation to the International Parliamentary Union conference, speculated that the disappearance of the badges signaled a period of transition from Kim Il Sung to his son and heir-apparent, Kim Jong Il.

(AFP, Reuters)

On May 16th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

CHILE

Among the topics to be covered are:

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Herald Tribune

From War to Peace: Muslims and Croats Approve Constitution

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's Muslims and Croats formally approved the constitution of their U.S.-brokered federation here Wednesday, consolidating a remarkable reconciliation between the two communities, which had been fighting a vicious war for the past year.

The new federation came into existence as an American delegation, led by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, and the U.S. chief of staff, General John Shalikashvili, inaugurated the new U.S. Embassy building in central Sarajevo, the first to open since the Bosnian conflict began two years ago this April.

The federation agreement followed an accord earlier Wednesday between Croatian officials and Serbian rebels on a cease-fire plan. Russian and American diplomats hailed the accord as another step toward a solution of the two-year-old stalemate in Croatia and the war in Bosnia.

Serbian and Croatian negotiators agreed to withdraw their fighters a kilometer from

the long confrontation line. Heavy weapons will be pulled 10 kilometers (6 miles) from the line.

Although the agreement does not yet bring a durable peace to Croatia, it is seen as an important first step in resolving the stalemate in the former Yugoslav republic, where Croatian Serbian rebels have occupied 27 percent of the country, an area known as Krajina, for nearly three years.

The Muslim-Croatian federation was launched at the onset of what appears to be a new Bosnian Serbian offensive against the Muslim enclave of Gorazde, one of the three UN-designated "safe areas" in eastern Bosnia. UN officials said "fierce fighting" was under way there, with 500 artillery shells fired into the enclave Tuesday, while the Bosnian Army commander, Rasim Dolic, said the Serbs were attacking from three sides.

The chief U.S. mediator here, Charles E. Redman, is scheduled to travel Thursday from Sarajevo to Pale, the Bosnian Serbian "capital," for exploratory talks with their leader, Radovan Karadzic, about a possible "union" between the Croatian-Muslim

federation and a separate Serb republic. The federation approved unanimously Wednesday is so far the main accomplishment of the U.S. diplomatic initiative in the Balkans. It was voted on after the Bosnian parliament was transformed into a constituent assembly empowered to ap-

There were moments of tension as old friends-turned-enemies met again to make peace.

prove its constitution and began functioning in a transitional phase at midnight Wednesday.

The federation presently covers only the third of Bosnia's territory controlled by either the government or Croatian forces. But it will become the government for the 60 percent of the country's prewar population that Muslims and Croats constitute. The three-day meeting in Sarajevo of the

old rump Bosnian parliament elected in late 1990 brought together 76 former Muslim deputies, 40 Croatians and seven others for the first time since January 1992.

There were moments of tension as old friends-turned-enemies met again to make peace after much bloodshed and a lot of "ethnic cleansing" of each other's towns and villages, which has turned tens of thousands of Muslims and Croats into displaced persons and refugees abroad.

The two sides also heatedly disputed whether the flag of the Bosnian Croats' self-proclaimed "republic of Herceg-Bosnia" should be displayed. In the end, both its flag and that of the "Bosnians," the name Bosnian Muslims now wish to be called, were put up on either side of the present Bosnian one.

The effect of this was only to highlight the political, historical and cultural tensions the federation is certain to find itself under. The Bosnian flag has the colors of Islam, green and white, with a crescent in the center, while that of Bosnian Croats

features a checkered red-and-white shield similar to Croatia's.

Many ardent Bosnian Croatian nationalists had favored partitioning Bosnia into three parts and the merging of the Croatian territories into Croatia proper. Some Bosnian Muslims, on the other hand, are fundamentalists who want to turn Bosnia into an Islamic republic.

The multiethnic and multireligious federation the two communities are now forming will make the goals of both these extremist tendencies impossible to fulfill.

The federation provides for power-sharing between the two communities with the president rotating each year and all ministers and their deputies chosen from different ethnic groups. Croats, who represent only 17 percent of the prewar population, will have an equal vote to Muslims in one of two houses in parliament.

With the assembly's approval of the constitution, the two communities have just one month now to agree on a new common leadership.

Papandreou Calls Macedonian State 'Real and Present Danger' to Greece

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou says he feels compelled to impose a trade embargo on the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia because the new independent state's policies pose a "real and present danger to Greece."

The Clinton administration opposes the embargo and named Matthew Nimetz as special mediator. Mr. Nimetz held his first meeting with the Greek prime minister Tuesday night after conferring earlier in the day with the Macedonian president, Kiro Gligorov, in the capital, Skopje.

Mr. Papandreou, who will pay

his first official visit to the United States in April, explained in an interview what prompted his action.

He said he acted last month to deny Macedonia access to its nearest outlet to the sea, the Greek port of Salonika, after the recognition of the state by six fellow members of the European Union.

"Then we knew the thing had been buried deep," Mr. Papandreou said. "There was no longer an interest in the issue, and I had to tell the world somehow that there is an issue, an issue of security, of stability in the region."

Greece denies the state on its northern border the right to call

itself "Macedonia," and the prime minister and other Greek officials refer to it as "Skopje."

Greek officials contend that the new state's choice of name and symbols of sovereignty masks a hidden ambition to lay claim to the Greek province of Macedonia and Salonika, its capital, which lies on the Aegean Sea. Mr. Papandreou conceded that the present government of the small, impoverished state represented no threat. But he cited Balkan turbulence and added that the menace came "in conjunction with other powers."

"I would prefer not to name them," he said. "Greeks traditionally distrust Bulgaria and Albania, which also border on Macedonia, its historic foe, in all situations in which they perceive a menace to Greece."

Mr. Papandreou repeated Greece's recognition of its neighbor's independence and willingness to help it economically. He affirmed an offer to lift the embargo if Macedonia changed its flag, which features a 16-pointed star discovered after World War II in archaeological excavations near Salonika and never before used in the Yugoslav republic, and excised from its constitution clauses that Athens interprets as claiming rights beyond its borders.

—HENRY KAMM

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Feast After Famine For Albania Viewers

Television satellite dishes are popping up on the skyline of Tirana, Albania's capital, where foreign broadcasts were long blacked out.

Sales of dishes in what is Europe's poorest country are estimated to have risen from zero two years ago to a staggering 25,000. One man was seen leaving a shop with a satellite dish strapped to the back of his donkey.

For many, a satellite dish has become a necessity. Ylber Xhameta, a 28-year-old businessman, said the dish was the second luxury item he bought, after a car. He and his family watch TV in their crowded apartment while the women do piecework tailoring.

"We can see films, concerts, sports events all day and night with the satellite," said Mr. Xhameta, Albania's lone channel, he added, "lacks many of these things."

It is a far cry from the days of Enver Hoxha, the Communist dictator who died in 1985. He watched foreign television on a

specialty installed cable, but to keep the masses from being exposed to outside ideas, he banned TV antennas, and had French and Italian broadcasts jammed.

A burgeoning community of traders constitutes the bulk of satellite-dish buyers, together with farmers and families lucky enough to have relatives abroad sending them money.

Around Europe

Some fought in the Falklands War, others in the Gulf; now they wage a different battle. Former career soldiers now account for one in three of Britain's homeless. British forces have been reduced by 17,000 since 1990, and an additional 7,000 soldiers are set to go by the end of next year. Partly because of the great mobility of the British military — 20 moves in 20 years is not unusual — few own their own homes. More than 1,300 army flats were "illegally" occupied in 1992 by soldiers who refused to leave or by their divorced wives. The housing shortage in Britain contributes to the problem.

Switzerland has made it easier for foreigners to buy property. Laws passed 30 years ago placed tight controls on such sales, though only 5 percent of Swiss property is now in foreign hands. The new law, reports Die Welt of Hamburg, allows foreigners who live in the country or who have lived there for at least five years

to buy property. Businesses are now allowed to buy property for company use. But sales of vacation homes will be limited to 4,000 a year, and the purchase of real estate for speculation remains banned. The change comes at a time when the real estate market is particularly slack: Single-family dwellings are selling for 10 percent to 30 percent less than three years ago.

A German reporter says he was able to obtain a total of 41 days' sick leave from five doctors even though he told them he was perfectly well. Michael Stange of the daily Bild said that one doctor gave him a slip authorizing 12 days off without examining him, and congratulated him for his candor in admitting that he was not really sick. An estimated 900,000 healthy German workers call in sick each day.

The advertising world is about to invade British breakfast tables. "Eggvertising" — corporate publicity messages printed on eggs in monochrome ink — are being tried in England for the first time this week. More than 13 million eggs distributed during the Easter holiday will bear the slogan "Wake up to BT's new daytime rate." An ad for British Telecom communications: "I was reading my egg this morning, and..."

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BEAR: Escape the Bite

Continued from Page 1

beneficiaries of declining interest rates," he said. "Stocks and bonds rose in reaction to falling rates and a huge amount of money fled bank deposits in search of higher yields."

He said the boom times are over for them, especially in light of the recent interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve Board.

It is a bit easier to spot mutual funds that manage down markets skillfully, according to Morningstar Inc., a mutual fund research firm based in Chicago. A few mutual funds even make money in bear markets.

One on the list that is doing well this year is Dreyfus Capital Value, managed by Mr. Salvigen. It is up about 4 percent so far this year. Many fund managers have stockpiled cash recently, according to several fund managers. This puts them in a good position to handle redemptions without being forced to sell.

There are two basic stock investing styles — "growth," which emphasizes the shares of companies that are growing quickly, and "value," which focuses on stocks temporarily selling at a discount to their true value.

The most successful stock investors, such as Warren Buffett, combine the two styles. They buy highly profitable companies selling at a discount. That way they get strong earnings growth without paying too much.

"No one can predict a bear market, so you want a margin of safety when buying stocks," said Seth Klarman, head of the Baupost Group in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "The idea is that you pay a price low enough that something can go wrong — like a bear market — and you won't get mauled."

SWISS: Debunking Myths

Continued from Page 1

greeted by a plywood caricature of Tel, offering a basket of real apples, and a statement by Mr. Pavillon noting that the opponents of European integration had used "the worst words of the Confederation and the porcupine spirit, as if historical research had produced nothing new."

The standard version of history, as summarized by Professor Meyer, is that, incensed over brutal repression by the Hapsburg emperor's envoys, the peasants of three cantons in central Switzerland stormed and destroyed the castle of Habsburg satraps, and, on Aug. 1, 1291, gathered on Rütli Meadow in Uri Canton and took a solemn oath to unite against foreign oppression and form a free and democratic, egalitarian and independent state.

"That is false," Professor Meyer said. "It is not a question of interpretation but demonstrably false." He said that few historians would dispute the mythical character of the founding history.

In the version accepted by most historians, no Hapsburg oppressors lived in central Switzerland in the 13th century, nor was there an uprising. What patriotic writers described as foreigners' castles were manor houses owned by Swiss. They were not attacked but gradually abandoned for the same reason that made the Hapsburgs attach little importance to their Swiss holdings — the poverty and unproductivity of central Switzerland.

The alliance of 1291 was merely an agreement after the death of a Hapsburg emperor to unite for self-defense because the Hapsburgs had so little interest in protecting the region.

Professor Meyer said that no evidence has been unearthed that the Tell figure existed. He became linked to the founding of Switzerland through his mythical assassination of the non-existent Austrian envoy in the 15th century. In later centuries, the professor said, Tell was put through many other guises, and achieved near-saintly status in the Roman Catholic Church.

The professor said he knew that he was trading on even more delicate ground in demystifying the Rütli meadow saga. So sacred is the meadow, that, when World War II began, the commanding general of the Swiss Army gathered all officers there to pledge them to defend the homeland.

"Nothing happened on Rütli in 1291 except some cows grazing," Professor Meyer said.



RUSSIAN MINERS' PROTEST — More than 500 coal miners gathered in Moscow on Wednesday to demand better wages. For the last few months, coal miners have been receiving only about one-third of their salaries because the industry is short of money.

NOODLES: A Factory's Twists and Turns Show Path of Russian Reform

Continued from Page 1

area, incumbent managers were tossed out at 29 factories, an official said.

The turmoil at Vermani in some ways is what reformers in Moscow hoped for when they launched the fastest and most ambitious sell-off of state property ever attempted. The reformers wanted to break the mentality of the old Soviet five-year plans, cut industry's dependence on central planning and open the way for a new generation of entrepreneurial managers who would embrace notions of supply and demand, profit and risk.

But the Vermani story also shows tremendous roadblocks in the system that keep privatized firms from operating as a college textbook might predict. A monopoly flour supplier, entrenched state and local bureaucracies and an overall economic slump have conspired against an early rebound for the noodle plant.

If the ultimate goal of privatization was to provide jobs, increase production and build a constituency for change, Vermani cannot yet be judged a success. Its payroll has declined from 320 to 300, and it is operating at less than half its capacity, according to its new general director, Vladimir Kuzmin, 38.

Still, Mr. Kuzmin, until recently Vermani's chief engineer, allowed himself a half-smile as he explained the biggest difference now. "It's certainly not boring," he said.

From Mr. Kuzmin's spaghetti line, it is 400 kilometers and a world away to the gleaming desk of Igor Smolkin, the 24-year-old fi-

nance director of Alfa Capital. Large men guard the front door. DHL envelopes and Flofax notebooks bespeak an international connection.

When President Boris N. Yeltsin issued privatization vouchers to every Russian as a stake in the Soviet economy being dismantled, Alfa swung into action, offering to buy vouchers in exchange for shares in an investment fund. Aided by a Western-designed television campaign, Alfa wound up with 2.3 million vouchers, making it one of the largest of the new stock funds.

Using rubles and vouchers, Alfa bought sizable stakes in about 50 companies, taking positions on the boards of directors of 10. Mr. Smolkin said. Eventually, it hopes to establish a brand name linking the factories and signifying quality.

Alfa liked Vermani because it was one of the country's five biggest pasta makers; because it was outside Moscow, where prices are inflated; and because it already owned modern Italian pasta-making equipment.

At the auction last June, the factory workers and managers held onto more than half the stock, thanks to preferential prices built into the privatization program. The local government kept 26 percent, and Alfa emerged with about 25 percent for an investment of about \$250,000. That was enough to shake things up.

By December, Alfa's managers had decided that the incumbent general director, Alexander Kuntov, was not the man to lead Vermani into the future. And on Dec. 19, the chief engineer, Mr. Kuzmin,

forged a coalition of young workers and the Alfa fund to squeak into office.

But Mr. Kuzmin is not entirely happy. First, he said, the Saratov flour mill, still state-owned and the only supplier within hundreds of kilometers, stopped selling flour after Mr. Kuntov was ousted. The head of the mill was more interested in supporting Vermani's old director than in doing business with it, Mr. Kuzmin said.

Then the local Anti-Monopoly Committee, still worried about social unrest, clamped a 15 percent profit limit on Vermani to keep prices down, arguing that, as the only noodle maker in Nizhni, the factory constitutes a monopoly.

Meanwhile, the local bread bureaucracy, having turned itself into a "private association," offered to intercede with the Anti-Monopoly Committee to raise the profit limit to 30 percent, if Mr. Kuzmin said. Vermani kicked back 7 percent to the association.

"To us, naturally, this is robbery," he said, explaining his refusal to pay.

But Mr. Kuzmin's biggest worry now is his backer of three months ago, Alfa Capital. In a Russian version of Main Street versus Wall Street, Mr. Kuzmin accused Alfa of unwarranted interference.

So Mr. Kuzmin has barred Alfa's representatives from strolling the factory floor, in a move he hopes will impede their stock purchases from workers. He is trying to knock one of Alfa's two representatives off the board. "We're ready to stage a fight," he said.

Back in Moscow, Alfa's financiers shrugged off the criticism. They said they hoped they would

Gunmen Murder 2 Schoolgirls Who Went Unveiled in Algiers

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Suspected Muslim fundamentalists in Algeria killed two unveiled schoolgirls on Wednesday, marking a bloody enforcement of a vow made last month that women who do not cover their heads in public would join a long list of targets that includes the Algerian Army, police, intellectuals, artists, journalists and foreigners.

The murders of the two girls, Razika Meloudjemi, 18, and Naima Kar Ali, 19, were not the first of women by fundamentalists seeking to overthrow the government. About 30 women have been killed in the last two years either because of their association with secularist causes or with men who were targets of the fundamentalists.

But the assassination of the two girls marks the first unmistakable targeting of women in a public street in the capital for failing to cover their heads.

The girls were killed at a bus station in Algiers by gunmen riding a motorcycle.

A senior political Algerian figure said Wednesday that the nation was headed toward a Yugoslav pattern of dismemberment that could degenerate within a few months into warfare embroiling fundamentalists, secularists, army officers and large segments of the country's ethnic Berbers.

Said Saadi, leader of the Assembly for Culture and Democracy, spoke during a brief visit to Paris to seek popular and governmental support to retain Algeria's secularist character. The Assembly for

Culture and Democracy is a vehemently anti-fundamentalist political party that advocates the total separation of mosque and state.

"It is not a secret that several self-defense groups are forming in Algeria," said Mr. Saadi. "Self-defense groups are mushrooming wherever the government appears to have resigned its functions in maintaining law and order. There is nothing that says that democrats cannot defend themselves with arms."

Giving some credence to his predictions, a secularist vigilante group called the Organization of Free Young Algerians vowed Wednesday in tracts distributed in Algiers to kill 30 veiled women and Muslim fundamentalist men. The group has taken responsibility in the past few months for acts of violence against fundamentalists.

Mr. Saadi's comments carry particular weight because his party enjoys considerable support among Algeria's 3 million to 4 million Berbers, of the mountainous Kabiliya region. While they are devout Muslims, the Berbers are nevertheless fiercely secularist and are Francophiles in their political and cultural orientations.

In the past few months, Mr. Saadi's party has also gained many adherents among secularist Algerians who oppose what he describes as "the Islamic project for Algeria." This is because Mr. Saadi is one of the few declared opponents of both the government and fundamentalists who still lives in Algeria.

These developments are taking place against the background of a heated debate in the ruling circle of army officers and civilians, according to knowledgeable Algerians and

foreign diplomats in Paris. It centers on ways of dealing with the challenge by fundamentalists, whose violence has caused the deaths of about 4,000 people in the last two years and brought a creeping paralysis over the functioning of the state.

Over the last year the insurgency has turned into a near-civil war and also brought the death and injury of at least 33 foreigners who were specifically targeted by the fundamentalists in an attempt to discourage any foreign support for the government.

According to several former and current government officials, President Lamine Zeroual, an army officer installed as president in January by the group of army officers and civilians who have by and large ruled the country ever since independence from France in 1962, has begun secret talks with the jailed Muslim fundamentalist leader Abassi Madani, who heads the Islamic Salvation Front.

The front is a militant party that was officially banned two years ago after the authorities canceled the results of elections won by it and jailed most of its leadership, including Mr. Madani.

Mr. Zeroual's objective, officials say, is to attempt to strike a compromise that would give fundamentalists a share in power in return for ending their campaign to overthrow the ruling group and install an Iranian-style Islamic republic.

The talks are adamantly opposed by a vast group of middle-level and senior army officers who advocate a further toughening of army and police action to stamp out the fundamentalist insurgency, senior Algerian officials said Wednesday.

CHINA: Beijing Offers the UN a Mild Draft Statement on North Korea

Continued from Page 1

council would keep a close eye on the situation and take further action if necessary, diplomats said.

The clause is seen as a thinly veiled threat of possible future economic sanctions if North Korea does not come into full compliance in allowing inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency full access to all its nuclear installations.

The Chinese action appeared to be aimed at choosing the least unpleasant alternative of initiating a mild statement instead of accepting a tougher one proposed by other delegations, or being forced to abstain on, or even veto, a formal resolution.

In Washington, meanwhile, senior American and South Korean officials expressed confidence that the United Nations would find a way to settle the crisis.

The South Korean foreign minister, Han Sung Joo, who came to the United States after talks in Beijing, said that China would not

block a resolution that imposed "minimum requirements" on North Korea to open its suspect nuclear sites to inspection.

American officials had already said they expected that if Beijing did not support UN action, it would at least not veto it, but Mr. Han's assessment was considered authoritative after his trip to Beijing with President Kim Young Sam of South Korea.

"The Chinese are on board in the sense of discussing the form and the content of the Security Council measure," Mr. Han said at the State Department. "We're still talking." Mr. Han said, "There's no conclusion as to which way it would go. We are fairly certain about the content of either the resolution or the statement, and that means there would be certain minimum requirements. So we're quite comfortable with the way things are going now."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said the U.S. and South Korean positions were "completely congruent."

He said the United States would be working for a UN resolution, but was consulting all the parties involved.

But Mr. Christopher also acknowledged he was willing to consider a statement rather than a formal resolution because "the content is probably more significant than the form."

Confidence in Seoul

President Kim returned home on Wednesday from a weeklong visit to Japan and China, saying he was confident that North Korea's nuclear ambitions could be defeated without war. Reuters reported from Seoul.

"I have a firm belief we can defeat North Korea without any fighting and we can maintain peace and stability on the Korean peninsula," Mr. Kim said. "I confirmed to Chinese leaders that South Korea has never had any intention to absorb the North or isolate it. Rather, I told them we were ready to help the North."

FIRST LADY: Documents Detail \$100,000 Gain

Continued from Page 1

she was trading the year before or the year after," he said of Mrs. Clinton.

The trading records for Mrs. Clinton's account at a commodities brokerage firm in 1978 and 1979 were provided to reporters on Tuesday to refute a Newsweek report asserting that she did not put up any of her own money. As recently as last Friday, the White House had declined to say how much money Mrs. Clinton invested in commodities.

"Mrs. Clinton put up her own money, invested it in her own accounts, and assumed the full risk of loss," said a statement issued by her press secretary, Lisa Caputo, and the White House staff secretary, John Podesta.

White House officials have said that Mrs. Clinton began the trading in October 1978, when Bill Clinton was the Arkansas attorney general and about to be elected governor, on the advice of James Blair, a close friend who was then an outside lawyer for Tyson Foods.

An official described Mr. Blair, now general counsel for Tyson, as an "important adviser" who was "active in the markets" and helped Mrs. Clinton. The official said she also "talked to other people" and read The Wall Street Journal to research her trades.

The Wall Street Journal reported Tuesday that her broker, Robert L. Bone of the Springdale, Arkansas, office of Refco Inc., was accused by commodities regulators of allocating profitable trades to some inves-

tors and losing investments to others. He was disciplined in December 1979 for "serious and repeated violations" of various record-keeping and other procedural requirements.

But a White House official said Mrs. Clinton "had no knowledge of any allocation of trades." The official added: "She lost money in that account on several trades. Beyond that, we really know nothing about it."

The White House said Mrs. Clinton traded through two separate accounts in Little Rock and Springfield.

In her main account, with Refco, she invested \$1,000 cash in October 1978, made a profit of \$5,300 the next day, and continued to reinvest the principal and proceeds. Over

three months, she had profits of \$49,069 and losses of \$22,328, making her net gain \$26,741.

The next year, Mrs. Clinton made profits of \$109,600, and lost \$36,600, for a net gain of \$72,996 from January through July, when she stopped trading. The White House indicated the difference came in the rounding off of figures.

A White House official said she stopped trading after becoming pregnant.

From her initial investment of \$1,000, her gain was \$99,537 from October 1978 through July 1979. Although the White House said Mrs. Clinton stopped trading after she became pregnant, she opened a second account, through the stockbroker Stephens Inc. in Little Rock with \$5,000 cash in October 1979, the month that she closed her Refco account. She had small net losses in 1979 and 1980 totaling around \$1,000 before she closed the account in March 1980, just after Chelsea was born.

"It was a bull market," a White House official said. "A lot of people made a lot of money."

The monthly account statements made public demonstrate just how quickly that money could pile up. From her initial \$1,000 investment on Oct. 11, 1978, Mrs. Clinton made a total of \$19,427 in the next 20 days.

"The first lady was fortunate enough to be involved in that market, which virtually doubled in price, going from 40 cents a pound in January 1978 to 80 cents a pound by April 1979," said Mr. Sander.

"Instead of going after money in that law firm, she gave a lot of her time free, to various public activities," he said.

White House Rushes To Mrs. Clinton's Aid

WASHINGTON — The White House defended Hillary Rodham Clinton on Wednesday against insinuations she was a money-grubber.

The presidential counselor, David Gergen, told C-Span television that Mrs. Clinton had one of the lowest salaries of partners in the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas.

"Instead of going after money in that law firm, she gave a lot of her time free, to various public activities," he said.

The best connections to the East

Amsterdam	dep. 05:28
Berlin	dep. 02:22
Brussels	dep. 03:25
Düsseldorf	dep. 03:25
Frankfurt	dep. 03:25
Geneve	dep. 03:25
Göteborg	dep. 03:25
Hamburg	dep. 03:25
Heidelberg	dep. 03:25
Kopenhagen	dep. 03:25
London	dep. 03:25
Madrid	dep. 03:25
Milano	dep. 03:25
München	dep. 03:25
Paris	dep. 03:25
Roma	dep. 03:25
Stockholm	dep. 03:25
Stuttgart	dep. 03:25
Torino	dep. 03:25
Venezia	dep. 03:25
Zürich	dep. 03:25

Bratislava	arr. 13:45
Bucaresti	arr. 14:25
Budapest	arr. 12:45
Kiev	arr. 14:30
Ljubljana	arr. 15:10
Minsk	arr. 14:45
Moscow	arr. 15:12
Odessa	arr. 15:05
Praha	arr. 15:45
St. Petersburg	arr. 15:15
Sofia	arr. 14:40
Timisoara	arr. 14:25
Tirane	arr. 14:05
Vilnius	arr. 14:55
Warsaw	arr. 12:15
Zagreb	arr. 12:45

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Change, Italian Style

Enter a Populist Right

Political upheavals tend to be messy, and Italy's ballot box purge of its postwar political class is no exception. The leaders of the victorious right-wing coalition are already headed off in contradictory directions, leading disappointed losers of the left and center to predict a rupture before a new government can be formed next month.

Whatever their hopes, this fact remains: a new, often demagogic populist right has won a decisive triumph that cannot be conjured away. The center has been utterly discredited by scandal. The post-Communist left, despite the end of the Cold War, has been unable to broaden its appeal. The rout of the main postwar parties is close to complete.

Meanwhile, what many outsiders think of as the real Italy — the dynamic, part entrepreneurial, part governmental economy that has survived, even thrived during decades of misgovernment and corruption — remains untouched, at least for now. In fact, the man who seems likely to be the next prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi, is also the country's biggest media magnate, with an empire that includes merchandising, financial services and sports.

Yearning for a clean new start, Italians have paradoxically embraced a pair of parties with a dubious history and a man who incarnates both the glories and the excesses of the recent past.

The election's biggest losers were the Christian Democrats, Socialists and other allied parties that dominated governments for more than four decades. Many of their leaders face criminal charges of corruption. Almost as badly hurt was the Democratic Party of the Left, successor to the Communists. Although it finished second overall, its surprising inability to exploit the collapse of its traditional rivals leaves its future in some doubt.

The winners, alarmingly, include neofascists and north Italian regional chauvinists, classic outsiders who are now in a position to claim the spoils of office.

But the biggest winner of all seems to be Mr. Berlusconi, a man of no particular ideology who entered politics only two months ago.

His slick and professional media campaign exploited vague slogans and flattering camera angles to position its candidate as at once a radical agent of political change, a reassuringly successful business leader and the latest champion of the Christian right against the eternal Red peril. That combination proved a sure-fire formula for vote-getting. But it could turn into a confusing prescription for governing. The confusion can only be confounded by the quirky quicksilver coalition that Mr. Berlusconi rode to victory.

His main ally in north and central Italy was Umberto Bossi, who rose to prominence by urging these more prosperous areas to loosen their political and financial ties with the economically more backward south. But in the south, Mr. Berlusconi joined forces with the neofascist National Alliance, which stands above all for Mussolini-style strong central government and national unity.

On Monday night, joyous neofascists cruised Rome's Piazza del Popolo shouting "Duce" and offering straight-armed salutes. Mussolini's granddaughter, re-elected in Naples, declared the neofascist breakthrough to be "like a dream."

Grand, if somewhat unsettling theater. But Italy does have serious problems of governance. Its public debt of \$1.1 trillion is among Europe's highest, as is its budget deficit of nearly 10 percent of current output. And despite Mr. Berlusconi's personal triumph, there is a question about whether the occult business practices underlying Italy's economic successes can survive continued investigation by independent prosecutors and the railings of unpredictable partisans like Mr. Bossi.

As Italy takes its place within an increasingly integrated European Union, these issues will assume increasing importance, perhaps transcending the old divides of left and right, north and south, centralist and federalist that shaped this election. Italy's friends abroad must hope that despite discouraging appearances, the voters' wishes for modernization, renewal and higher ethical standards will be rewarded.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

An Unsettled Coalition

To understand Silvio Berlusconi, the leader of the right-wing alliance that won Italy's elections on Monday, imagine someone who combines the advantages of Ross Perot, Rupert Murdoch, Ted Turner — and then think a little bigger. Within two months, Mr. Berlusconi organized his own party from scratch, created an alliance with two other political parties, used his own publicity and publishing empire to craft his popular, upbeat message, and then blared it out on his own television stations, which are watched by about half of the Italian audience.

The triumph of the 57-year-old Mr. Berlusconi was made possible by a two-year corruption investigation that ensnared most of the country's political leadership and crippled the centrist Christian Democrats and their traditional coalition partners. Italy was ready for a big change. But until Mr. Berlusconi came on the scene, that change looked to be a victory of the Democratic Party of the Left — the renamed former Communists — and its allies. The centrist parties were not strong enough to beat the ex-Communists, and they had already won local elections against their other main competitors: the neofascist National Alliance and the Northern League, which wants to loosen northern Italy's ties to the rest of the country and stop the flow of tax dollars from the wealthy north to the poorer south.

Enter Silvio Berlusconi, who argued that only he could save Italy from communism. He formed his Forza Italia party and then made an alliance with the neofascists and the Northern League, promising free enterprise, lower taxes and an economic renaissance. His campaign against the old order was ironic in part because his near monopoly on private television stations was granted him largely through the good offices of former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who was discredited in the very scandals that gave the newcomer his opening.

Mr. Berlusconi's victory leaves many questions unanswered. His coalition is potentially unstable because it combines three different definitions of "the right" — Mr. Berlusconi's own conservative philosophy, the neofascists' preference for a strong, centralized state, and the Northern League's federalism, rooted in a hatred of the central government. The league gets almost all its votes from the north, the neofascists more from the south. Will this not make forming a government harder than winning an election? And, next question, what does Mr. Berlusconi really want? His companies face a large debt, and his leftist opponents argued that what he wanted was simply control of the Italian state to prop up his financial empire. The voters did not agree.

Act II of this drama could be as interesting as Act I has been surprising.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

No News for the Chinese?

No serious newspaper would silence its political reporters or drop its editorial page because some powerful government objected to what the paper was saying. Newspapers often run into such objections. The good ones gripe their teeth, put up with the ban that the angry government may slap on them, and carry on unchanged.

This may not be, it seems, how Rupert Murdoch sees things. The decision of his STAR TV network to drop the BBC's news service from its satellite broadcasts to China is going to make people ask questions about satellite television in general and about Mr. Murdoch's view of his responsibilities.

It was never going to be easy for him to make a profit on the \$525 million he put into STAR TV last year. It got harder when the Chinese government expressed its dislike of the BBC's vigorous news coverage, included in STAR's service, and then made it trickier for ordinary Chinese to get hold of the dishes they used to see satellite television. Nevertheless, Mr. Murdoch's decision is wrong.

He will no doubt say that a satellite service has to provide what its audience wants, which among other things means that a continent-wide system like STAR — it reaches from Jerusalem to Jakarta — needs to offer different things to different countries. Correct. But one of the things any audience wants, anywhere, is a supply of news and political analysis. The BBC's admirably objective supply of those things is watched with pleasure by many

other Asians. There is no reason to think the people of China do not want to watch it, too.

It is also true that a satellite network owner's relationship to his product is not always quite the same as that of a newspaper owner to his. Over China, for instance, most of what STAR earns will for some years probably come from the advertisements it carries, not from the viewers inside China; and advertisers can be loath to offend powerful governments. But this does not change the final calculation. In the end, STAR's success — and the advertisers' — will depend on providing the viewers with what they want, not what their government thinks they should have.

Some people argue that none of this matters much because, before long, the march of technology will make it impossible for governments like China's to interfere with what people see on television; dishes will get too small to snoop after, and so on. Maybe. It is also possible that the snoopers' counter-technology will get better, too. Anyway, the argument that it is all right to know now because it may not be necessary to know later is hardly one to be proud of.

At bottom, satellite television is just one more medium of communication. The rest of the media know what the rules are. Those who do the communicating have an obligation to those they communicate with. This includes an obligation to provide them, if they want it, with a source of honest news.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



Needed, a Security Package for Russia and Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Conscious hardening of Russian foreign policy is clear after some two years of focus on domestic troubles and seeking supportive agreements with the West. The constant theme of the many Russians who spoke at a two-day conference in Paris last week organized by the Institut Français des Relations Internationales was the need to give primacy to Russian national interests.

It was also clear that Moscow has not yet managed to define its interests. There are vague references to borders of the former Soviet Union, to status as a great power, but no real concept. Everything coming from Moscow these days indicates that the underlying concern is much more emotional than anything strategic or geopolitical.

Moscow, including its increasingly important military establishment, years for the standing that it feels was lost. Vladimir Adamishin, first vice minister for foreign affairs, kept stressing the demand for "full-fledged partnership" in world affairs. The enemy has no face: it is whoever wants to see Russia kept down, weak, without influence. Beyond restoring its sense of importance and capacity, Russia doesn't know what it wants.

This is a crucial opportunity for the West. It won't last long. This is a time when the West can propose the outlines of a satisfactory and safe relation which can engage the Russians, provide reassurance, and shape their strategic ideas — which are bound to emerge, if not coherently then willily-nilly, and perhaps dangerously, in response to perceived crises.

For that, the West must know what it wants and be able to offer a package with evident common advantage. It requires specific proposals, backed with understanding of Moscow's fears. That is how a brilliantly managed seven months of diplomacy brought the peaceful unification of Germany without unraveling the Western alliance. The key elements

are including Russia by right in the Group of Seven, opening NATO to former satellites in Eastern Europe, and finding a formula to accept Russian involvement in peacekeeping among other Soviet successor states under international constraints.

Turning the group of the seven weightiest industrial states into a formal Group of Eight has the advantage of not being institutionalized, of providing a venue where each member can say what should be discussed, of decision by consensus, and yet ensuring worldwide recognition of eminence. It started as an economic forum, but, as Germany's Helmut Kohl has suggested, technical economic issues can be separated from political consultations.

Already Germany, France and Britain have expressed support — but without the necessary trade-off, which would be NATO assurance for the countries between Western Europe and Russia. Moscow has successfully vetoed this so far on the grounds that it would be unequal treatment, exclusionary and therefore potentially hostile.

The answer should be: "Yes, you will be treated differently because you are different. You are big and powerful, with interests in many parts of the globe. You must be at the top table, where the big issues arise and your voice has special resonance. In return, you must see that your western neighbors, who have their fears, with historical reason, can't be ignored and squeezed out." Mr. Adamishin said rightly that the best security for others is "a sturdy, democratic Russia," adding, "We have no imperial ambition." Moscow should be reminded that neighbors who feel secure are more likely to be friendly.

It is unlikely that Russia would even want to join NATO, once it gets down to a serious study of

implications for itself. That has not started yet, but already some military officials worry what being an ally of the West would mean to relations with China, Iraq, Iran and Central Asia.

The bigger issue is the "near abroad," where Russia wants some international endorsement of a special role. Realistically, it must be seen that no outside country wants the burden of intervening, and Moscow cannot be stopped if it feels that vital interests are at stake. Politically, then, there is much to be gained in endorsing a United Nations or CSCE mandate case by case.

That would provide international monitors, international rules of behavior, even possible withdrawal of the mandate if rules were violated. It would bring less risk of Moscow reconstituting the old-style Russian empire by force than refusing to accept any responsibility, letting turmoil and its response run their course.

Moscow has applied to the United Nations for recognition of the Commonwealth of Independent States — the U.S.R. successor states minus the Baltics — as a regional organization. It can hardly be rejected in a Europe striving for integration. And it would be to everybody's benefit if Russia chose to seek West European-style integration — by consent and cooperation, not menace and embargoes — with the "near abroad."

All three parts should be in the package, simultaneously. But it must be offered soon, before troubled heads in Moscow are lured in other, more confrontational directions in the name of national interest. The wise American expert Robert Legvold points out that advocates of "neo-containment" and "malign neglect" are making ground in the U.S. debate on what to do about Russia. They, too, must be headed off. The crossroads are now.

© Flora Lewis

Clinton Is Wrong to Trim Support for Macedonia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The influential Greek-American political lobby has rolled President Bill Clinton back from his declared intention to establish full diplomatic relations with Macedonia, despite urgent pleas from Mr. Clinton from Macedonia's president for visible support for his tottering government.

The White House decision to delay a major foreign policy initiative backed by the State Department will add fuel to criticism of the Clinton administration for letting domestic political interests take precedence over foreign policy priorities.

Greece, fearful of the former Yugoslav republic's alleged designs on the northern Greek province that is also named Macedonia, has instituted a brutal economic blockade that could destabilize President Kiro Gligorov's centrist regime in Skopje. The Greek campaign works at cross-purposes with Mr. Clinton's decision to deploy about 300 American peacekeeping troops to help stabilize Mr. Gligorov's government.

That deployment spurred Mr. Gligorov's hopes that the Democrats would stand more firmly against the Greek-American lobby than did George Bush and Jim Baker, who re-

fused to recognize Macedonia (and lose votes) when it declared independence two years ago. Mr. Baker promised the Macedonians that they would get recognition after the 1992 U.S. election, but he was unable to deliver.

On Feb. 9, Mr. Clinton wrote to Mr. Gligorov saying that the United States would "proceed with the immediate establishment between our countries of full diplomatic relations with permanent missions" once Mr. Gligorov gave assurances about establishing a free market economy, protecting human rights and living up to international agreements.

Copies of the correspondence show that Mr. Gligorov responded immediately, meeting all Mr. Clinton's conditions. At the State Department, the veteran diplomat Victor Comras was tipped as the first American ambassador in Skopje.

That was before Mr. Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and the National Security Adviser Anthony Lake met with Senator Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, Greek Orthodox Archbishop Iakovos and 14 other prominent Greek-Americans at the White House on March 9. No State

Department officer was present, although Secretary of State Warren Christopher had been urging Greece to lift the blockade immediately.

"The president told us at the meeting that he would not take the second step" of putting an embassy in Skopje "until some progress was made" in the bitter dispute between Greece and Macedonia, said Andrew Manatos, a consultant who works on Greek-U.S. relations. "The policy he outlined there is very consistent with what Greece would like it to be."

Significantly, Mr. Manatos said the president read from notes "that made it clear that he had already decided" what he was going to do. Mr. Clinton's decision was to delay implementation of full diplomatic relations, make Mr. Comras head of a diplomatic liaison office instead of ambassador, and name Matthew Nimetz as a special envoy to negotiate on Macedonia — even though the Greeks continue their blockade, and despite Mr. Gligorov's Feb. 22 letter to Mr. Clinton stressing "the urgent need for establishing diplomatic relations on the level of embassies between our two countries as perhaps

the most significant help" that Macedonia could get.

What caused Mr. Clinton to blink on Macedonia? Both supporters and detractors of Greece's position point to two politically influential presidential advisers as being sensitive to the Greek-American and other ethnic lobbies: George Stephanopoulos, the personable young Greek-American who serves as Mr. Clinton's top political aide and who was present at the March 9 meeting, and Nancy Soderberg, the director of Mr. Lake's National Security Council staff.

Ms. Soderberg served as Senator Edward M. Kennedy's senior foreign policy adviser before joining the Clinton campaign and then becoming the number three official on the NSC staff. She was deeply involved in Mr. Clinton's decision in January to overrule the State Department and grant a U.S. visa to a spokesman for the Irish Republican Army.

She denies that she spoke to the president about Macedonia. But her political background and apparent influence on the president cause heartburn at the midlevels of the State Department.

Far more is at stake in the Greek-Macedonian dispute than bureaucratic politics in Washington. The Clinton administration inherited a foreign policy world with few fixed stars, and many new states that have ethnic constituencies in America. Presidents operating in this new era — particularly one elected by 43 percent of the vote — will be tempted to lean toward domestic political factors if the call is anywhere near close.

But Greece's destructive policies are not a case of a close call. They deserve President Clinton's condemnation, not his accommodation. The diplomats, not the politicians, are right on this one.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Albanians Attack

CETTIGNE — Another sanguinary encounter between Montenegrins and Albanians occurred on the frontier yesterday (March 29) when a body of the latter numbering several thousands attacked the Montenegrin village on the border of the Civieva Zem district, killing four of the inhabitants and wounding seven. The fighting lasted all day. The losses of the Albanians is not known.

1919: League Objections

PARIS — The twelve American Congressmen in Paris to get a close view of the Peace Conference were received by President Wilson yesterday (March 30). They told President Wilson that a vast majority of Americans favor a League of Nations, believing that only through such an international arrangement can future wars be prevented. However, there were two major objections which might result in the League being rejected by

For Major, A Damaging Climb-Down

By Roy Denman

LONDON — Over the last 50 years there have been some bad times in the relationship between Britain and a uniting Europe. Yet in naïveté and miscalculation, Prime Minister John Major's last week in Europe could bear comparison with any. He picked a quarrel with Britain's partners in the European Union on the arcane question of how many votes would be needed, after the entry of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, to trigger a blocking minority in decisions of the Council of Ministers. At present, this requires 23 of the 76 votes. After enlargement, the total number of votes will rise to 90. So 10 member-states thought the blocking minority should rise to 27 to prevent majority decision-making from being weakened. Britain refused. Mr. Major insisted that Britain's power to veto legislation should not be reduced.

There was no need to pick this quarrel. The last three times the Community, as it was then called, was enlarged the number of blocking minority votes was increased. Margaret Thatcher accepted this without flinching. Mr. Major could easily have followed suit, justifying the change to any Europhobe as a semi-automatic adjustment to prevent a wider community from being more difficult to run. He could also have emphasized the success of the negotiations for enlargement, of which he had been a leading advocate.

But for reasons of domestic politics, he decided to pick a fight. The Conservative Party is split on Europe. It is sagging badly in the polls. Elections to the European Parliament are due in June. Later in the year there might well be a challenge to John Major's own position. So he decided to wrap himself in the flag. There must be no increase in the number of votes needed for blocking. He was not going to be a Brussels poodle. He was going to stand up for Britain. There would be no climb-down.

Questioned by journalists, whose reactions varied from skeptical to incredulous, Mr. Major indicated that it should not be too difficult to get his way. We were not isolated: Spain was with us. Other member-states would be willing to compromise. And if Britain did not get its way, then enlargement would just have to wait.

Discussions among foreign ministers followed. On Sunday, Britain's increasingly exasperated partners gave it an ultimatum. Either it must agree to the terms of the others (now accepted by Spain) within 48 hours, or a crisis would ensue. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd flew back, displaying, like Chamberlain after Munich, a piece of paper with a concession, if this word could be applied without a snicker: There would, in cases of dispute, be a "reasonable delay" before a vote was taken. After some agitated consultation, Mr. Major bowed to the ultimatum.

It was the most humiliating climb-down in postwar British history. The effect on Mr. Major's position remains to be seen. Anyone who announces to a crowd of lions the prospect of a feast of red meat and then later argues that a dandelion salad is just as nutritious risks not only his credibility but his skin. But the wider consequences matter even more.

Will anyone in the Union take Britain's future negotiating positions seriously? However much the British shout, their partners now know that they can be made to retreat.

When Sweden and Norwegians go to the polls later this year to vote on accession, what effect will this debacle have on those already skeptical of the Union?

Britain has demonstrated once more that it wants a different kind of Europe from the rest of the Union. The Major government wants nothing more than a free-trade area. The other countries are moving inexorably to a federation. Last week brings forward the day when Britain will be left in an outer tier, as important on the world stage as Switzerland, while the rest of the Union moves forward without it.

Paradoxically this latest row means that there will be a European foreign policy sooner rather than later. For this will be easier to agree on. As Bosnia showed, among a continental bloc, this point will not be lost on Washington.

In 1899 the German chancellor, Bernhard von Bülow, visited London. He wrote back to Berlin: "British politicians know nothing of the Continent. They know as much about conditions there as we know about conditions in Siam or Peru." But ignorance is no excuse for deliberately falling into a deep pit.

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مكتبة الأحياء

OPINION

White House Backbiting Turns Bill's Friends Bitter

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Whitewater controversy has set off a quiet civil war inside the Clinton government, deepening factional rivalries and creating opportunities for shifts in the internal balances of power. For President Bill Clinton, getting Whitewater under control will now have to include pacifying his own administration.

The good news for Mr. Clinton is that his effective performance at last week's news conference reassured many of his own appointees, not to mention Democrats in Congress, and sent his poll ratings back up. But characteristically, everyone is blaming everyone else for the foul-ups that delayed his public embrace of openness.

Factionalism, of course, affects every administration, and Mr. Clinton's was bound to have more of it than most. Because Mr. Clinton believes correctly that a successful Democratic presidency will necessarily mix policies of the center and the left, he is always in a position to disappoint some group whose support he ultimately needs.

The administration has also been divided by fights over the budget between those who saw deficit reduction as the highest priority and others who feared that too heavy an emphasis on deficit reduction would leave Mr. Clinton with no money to spend on innovations in domestic policy.

Having the broad spectrum of Democratic opinion represented in his government is, in the end, a healthy thing for Mr. Clinton. But the sour mood created by Whitewater has given fac-



... Not to mention the state of the staff.

was probably felt most keenly by George Stephanopoulos, the Clinton adviser who, the Washington Post reported, blew up at the decision of the Resolution Trust Corporation to hire Jay Stephens to handle cases involving Madison Guaranty. That is the savings and loan whose owner was the Clinton's partner in Whitewater. Mr. Stephanopoulos emerged as the heavy who wanted to know if Mr. Stephens, a partisan Republican and vocal Clinton foe, could be dumped. Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman emerged as the reasonable voice who stopped anyone from sacking Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Stephanopoulos came out of the weekend whole because he is well-liked, because even Republicans understood his ire, and because nothing happened to Mr. Stephens. But the

episode showed how damaging the internal maneuvering and responsibility-passing over Whitewater can be. Mr. Stephanopoulos's friends are mad about the leaks against him. Mr. Altman feels aggrieved because of what he saw as undue pressure from the White House to keep his job as acting head of the RTC even after he thought it appropriate to recuse himself.

For all the problems Mr. Clinton faces, last week bought him time. By answering questions quietly and without rancor toward the press or the Republicans, he undermined the perception that he was trying to hide something. Representative Jim Leach, the Republican whose reputation for bipartisanship has given his charges against Mr. Clinton added credibility, is increasingly being treated as a parti-

san in the Whitewater matter. This means his accusations will now be examined more critically.

But Mr. Clinton needs to use the opening to bring order out of the Whitewater chaos. At least some of the president's friends are telling him it is his responsibility to fix the free-form structure that he has encouraged in his White House. Blurry lines of authority have aggravated the tensions among those who work for Mr. Clinton without making it easier for them to challenge him when he should be challenged. It is hard enough to deal with Whitewater, manage an unruly political coalition and explain that complex mix of ideas that is Clintonism. When your friends and appointees start turning on one another, those tasks become truly impossible.

The Washington Post.

Who Says I'm Welcome? Just Give Me the Number

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — I am beginning to hate the phone company. What vexes me is that little announcement that we get here in Washington when calling "information" (411): "Welcome to Bell Atlantic," a smooth voice says. Then come four ethereal tones, sounds associated with space exploration and

MEANWHILE

silly video games and then — wow! — a real person. The whole thing leaves me fuming. All I want is the number — fast. But you cannot get the number — fast. The person answering your request transfers you back to the computer, which tells you "the number you have requested" — and then comes the number itself — can be automatically dialed for an additional 35 cents. Where once you simply called for a number and got it (fast!), you now have to sit through that silly, pretentious "Welcome to Bell Atlantic" greeting, followed by the announcement of a service you could not possibly want.

The whole silly, pretentious, grating package has gotten under my skin. First of all, what does "Welcome to Bell Atlantic" mean? It means about as much as if you got some sort of welcome message when you plugged in your toaster. Soon, there'll be a computer chip in the sink, welcoming you to the water system, and one on the stove, saying "the gas company welcomes you." You'll get messages when taking a shower or flushing the toilet, making a hard-boiled egg or grinding coffee.

Who is welcoming me to Bell Atlantic? Who is this person? There is no person. Give me a name. Where is Bell Atlantic? Who is Bell Atlantic? Better yet, who

cares? Just give me the damned number. Ah, no. We are experiencing the grand disquieting of America, the escalation of the mundane and the prosaic into inflated nonsense. This is why there are no salesmen anymore. They are all sales associates or sales representatives. Garbage men are gone. So, too, are stewards or stewards or, for that matter, reporters. We are all journalists.

Everyone has a business card and a title. A phony prestige has been bestowed on the lowly, often in lieu of money. Work has been devalued, position exalted and the making of money disguised as the offering of a humanitarian service. Every company has a slogan. It's not "GE, out to make a buck," but "GE, we bring good things to life."

The ordinary act of asking for a telephone number has been bloated into something else — the entering of the information highway. You are not just asking for a number, you are connecting to a network that can, with a modem and the right software, "access" the world. The more distant the company has become, the less it really cares about you, the more it pretends closeness, intimacy: "Welcome."

"Why, thank you. It's an honor to be here."

Only where is "here?"

"Here" is a mythos. It is a place of contradictory messages, of crossed signals, of the sort of oxymoronic behavior that brings festering, towering anger. You call an airline and you get a message. You're told how much your call means to the airline. If that is the case, you wonder, then why don't they have enough people to answer the phones? My ATM machine thanks me for taking out money. Who is thanking me? A machine? A collection of chips and wires? C'mon. "One moment while I work on your request," some machines say. "If you don't even exist. You have no soul. You have never sinned, been depressed, loved, hated or had a hang-over. Who are you to say 'I'?"

I have become obsessed with keeping the direct phone numbers of everyone I know, just to avoid going through the voice mail system. Always, everywhere, an automated voice tells me how much my business is valued and how wonderful I am, but if that is the case, why do I get the run-around? Why can't I talk to someone who will listen to what I have to say and then do something about it?

You can see now why I hate the phone company. It has come to represent everything false and pompous in American life, a barrier of electronic chatter that seems to get in your way whenever you want to do something, a layer of false sincerity — an electronic version of that meaningless phrase, "Have a nice day."

As you by now can tell, I most certainly will not.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mexican Revolutions

Regarding "Time for Another, Different Revolution" (Opinion, March 29) by Dick J. Reavis:

Luis Donaldo Colosio's death is a genuine tragedy, but it will have little impact on Mexico's modernization effort, precisely because of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which Mr. Reavis mistakenly blames for much of the recent unrest in Mexico.

It is because of NAFTA that, instead of quickly crushing the small band of peasant guerrillas known as the Zapatistas, Mexico's governing party has agreed to reforms that would end its 65-year-old hold on absolute power. It is as if China had sent flowers instead of tanks into the ranks of student protesters in Tiananmen Square.

The difference between Mexico in 1994 and China in 1989 is NAFTA. President Carlos Salinas de Gortari be-

lieves that NAFTA will do for Mexico what Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal did for the America of the 1930s: create a prosperous, stable middle- and working class, heading off civil unrest.

I would suggest that Mr. Reavis might want to spend less time in "Conversations With Mochizuma" and more listening to the voices of hope and reason in today's Mexico.

STANLEY A. WEISS,
London.

Behind the Duality

Regarding "The Dual-Justice System" (March 23) by David Hoffman:

The "dual-justice system" described in this article about the West Bank, as applied to the Zemya brothers, understandably offends Western notions of due process and equal protection. But in our zeal to apply these standards in all contexts, we forget that West Bank Pal-

estinians are subject to the Israeli military justice system because a state of war has existed between Israel and its Arab neighbors for 46 years. That state of war was initiated and nurtured by Arab regimes and carried to civilian populations by Palestinian terrorist organizations. Unfortunately, it is Palestinian civilians on the West Bank who have paid the price of their leaders' folly. Once Yasser Arafat, King Hussein, Hafez Assad and their protégés make and keep real peace — meaning more than just the absence of war — with Israel, the offensive accoutrements of a state of war (such as the "dual-justice" system and other Israeli shortcomings) will lose their raison d'être and gradually disappear.

The more tantalizing question is whether the Zemya brothers would have fared better if they had thrown rocks, demonstrated or otherwise offended the authorities in Syria, Kuwait or Iraq. One need only ask the inhabit-

ants of Hama, the Palestinians of Kuwait or the Kurds and Shiites of Iraq what justice system they would have selected if given the opportunity.

L. GILLES SION,
New York.

Caning in Singapore

Regarding "Troubling Signs of a Sense of Cultural Superiority" (Opinion, March 21) by Jim Hoagland:

The writer portrays Michael Fay, the American teenager sentenced to jail and caning in Singapore for vandalism, as an innocent victim of the Singapore authorities, who "decided to make Mr. Fay a horrible example." Mr. Fay is not the first teenager to be caned for vandalism, nor the youngest. In the last five years, 14 people aged 18 to 21 have been similarly sentenced, 12 of them Singaporeans and two foreigners. Mr. Fay cannot be treated differently just because he is American.

Mr. Hoagland claims that the Singapore government harbors a "continuing sense of cultural superiority," because it is made up of "ethnic Chinese citizens who have not totally lost the Han emperor's disdain for non-Han cultures."

Caning was introduced into Singapore's criminal legal system not by the Chinese, but by the British colonial government. Most of those caned have been Asians. Malaysia (predominantly Malay and Muslim), also has caning in its laws, and recently even extended caning to white-collar crimes.

The author denies that his views reflect "American political or cultural imperialism." Chewing gum in public and American-style freedom of the press may be part of the American way of life, but should Singapore or any other country adopt them if they are to our detriment? Mr. Fay confessed to spray-painting 18 cars, throwing eggs at cars, switching license plates and stealing

public property. He did not claim that this confession was "coerced and false"; he pleaded guilty to two charges of vandalism while admitting to 16 others.

Are Mr. Fay's crimes also a part of "an emerging global culture"? Such vandalism may be commonplace in the United States, yet Americans still deplore it. A telephone survey conducted by the American television program "A Current Affair" aired on Fox TV on March 15, found that 70 percent of those who called in to respond to the program, which featured Mr. Fay's father, approved of the caning sentence.

We claim no universal validity for our approach to law and order. But we believe that tough laws enforced strictly and impartially keep Singapore not only clean, but safe and crime-free.

S. R. NATHAN,
Washington.

The writer is the Singapore ambassador to the United States.

The Washington Post.

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Sweden (annual)	S.Kr.	3,100	1,550	775
Switzerland	S.F.	610	305	152
Rest of Europe ex CEE	S.	485	242	121
CEI, N. Africa, former	S.	630	315	157
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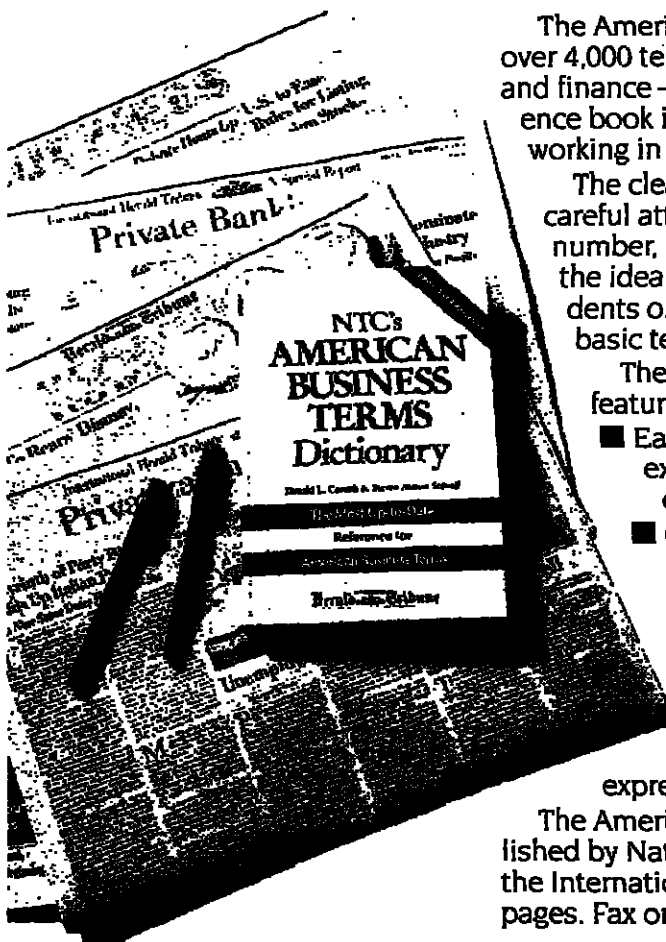
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CHG 1/4

By David Brown
Washington Post Service

Source: Children's Vaccine Initiative

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MARKET DIARY

Yen Gains Strength On Trade Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The plunging stock market quashed interest in buying dollars, leaving the currency nearly flat against most other currencies and lower against the yen.

The dollar fell to 102.84 yen from 102.125 Tuesday, a six-week low, burdened by renewed senti-

ment that the U.S. government endorses a stronger Japanese currency as a solution to the current trade rift.

The dollar edged up to 1.675 Deutsche marks from 1.672 Tuesday, and to 5.237 French francs from 5.230. But it slipped to 1.4185 Swiss francs from 1.4225 Tuesday. The pound fell to \$1.4795 from \$1.4850.

The yen's strength spurred talk that the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Board bought dollars to stem the U.S. currency's slide. One dealer said that if central banks fail

to defend the dollar, it would slide to 100 yen "very quickly."

The Bank of Japan has "drawn the line in the sand at 102.50," said Steve Flanagan, a dealer at PaineWebber. He said that level was the midpoint of the currency's recent trading range against the dollar.

The U.S. rejection of the market-access plan proposed by Japan this week has rekindled sentiment that President Bill Clinton was endorsing a stronger yen in order to make Japanese goods more expensive for U.S. consumers, thus choking off demand and lowering Japan's trade surplus.

The mark was undermined by the Bundesbank's latest incremental easing of interest rates in the form of a 4-basis-point cut in its securities repurchase rate.

Analysts said the Bundesbank's move appears to make clear that the central bank remains firmly on course to lower key interest rates.

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MARKET: Shares Slump

Continued from Page 9

ket by real short-term rates staying at zero for so long pulled people out of bank deposits and into stocks and bonds. That shouldn't have been the first place the Fed is raising real interest rates, people are adjusting their valuations for the

returns they get and those who piled into stocks and bonds are piling out.

Not all high firms have changed their asset allocations. Those that did not included Merrill Lynch & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., CS First Boston and Salomon Brothers Inc.

"I continue to believe that we are in a correction in an ongoing bull market," said Steven Einhorn, of Goldman Sachs, adding that he believed Wall Street would pick up again after the uncertainty ends and that long-term investors should sit tight.

The problem for Wall Street forecasters as well as investors is that none of them knows when the Fed is going to stop raising rates. When Alan Greenspan, the central bank chairman, told Congress at the end of January that the central bank was going to start tightening, the federal funds rate, which sets the wholesale cost of money, was at 3 percent. Since inflation was at the same level, real interest rates were said to be at zero.

The Fed has raised rates twice by one-quarter point since then, and Fed watchers predict that it will stop at between 4 percent and 4.5 percent, when it has done

enough to slow the economy to its normal path of just below 3 percent.

The problem is that neither they nor the Fed knows what the appropriate level to reach that target should be, and this uncertainty has clobbered bond and then stock markets.

So it was the bond and Fed watchers' opinions that carried weight. David Jones of Aubrey Lamson & Co. said that the Fed's long period of low rates poured too much money into the market and made valuations "too rich."

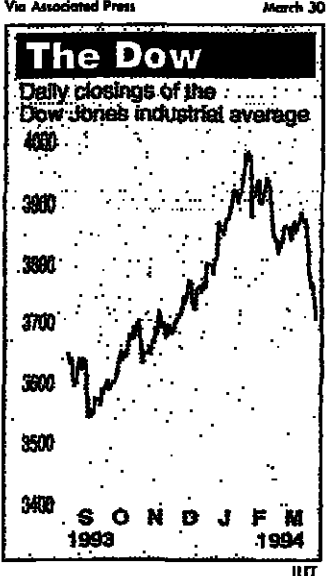
Then the Fed turned around and the White House mishandled Japanese trade negotiations, he said, "which produced massive sales of Japanese bondholders."

Mr. Jones also forecasted in the domestic politics of the Whitewater scandal and such foreign crises as North Korea.

"We have a wimp in the White House and everyone all over the world is going to try to scare him, and that scares Wall Street," Mr. Jones said.

Sam Kahan of Fuji Securities agreed that the primary impetus was psychological and its principal effect was not on long-term investors but on mutual fund managers.

"Any modern portfolio theory says the driving force of stock prices is short-term rates," he said. "If the Fed is doing things right, this correction will only be temporary. But meanwhile you have nervous people managing billions in funds who get painted into a corner every quarter because they have to show results, and the end of that first quarter is just coming up this week."



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

Source: Dow Jones & Co.

1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Chrysler 3382 52 51 50 -1

Ford 3382 52 51 50 -1

General Motors 3382 52 51 50 -1

IBM 3382 52 51 50 -1

Microsoft 3382 52 51 50 -1

Oracle 3382 52 51 50 -1

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Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3482.24	3499.82	3476.75	-22.27
Transp.	1672.59	1674.24	1668.50	-6.09
Unif.	200.34	201.27	199.00	-1.27
Comp.	1271.85	1274.78	1268.28	-3.57

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Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	227.97	228.82	228.50	-0.47
Transp.	141.86	142.54	142.00	-0.54
Unif.	24.36	24.54	24.25	-0.29
Comp.	104.07	104.54	104.00	-0.54

Daily closings of the Standard & Poor's Indexes

Source: Standard & Poor's

1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Chrysler 3382 52 51 50 -1

Ford 3382 52 51 50 -1

General Motors 3382 52 51 50 -1

IBM 3382 52 51 50 -1

Microsoft 3382 52 51 50 -1

Oracle 3382 52 51 50 -1

Sun Microsystems 3382 52 51 50 -1

Vanguard 3382 52 51 50 -1

Windsor 3382 52 51 50 -1

Yield 3382 52 51 50 -1

Yield 3382 52 51 50 -1

Yield 3382 52 51 50 -1

Yield 3382 52 51 50 -1

Yield 3382 52 51 50 -1

Yield 3382 52 51 50 -1

Yield

March 30, 1994

d Korea	\$	14.46	w Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	\$	222.35
NEW TIGER SEL FUND			w Fairfield Sentriv Ltd.	\$	321.77
d Hong Kong	\$	57.11	w Fairfield Strategies Ltd.	\$	85.80
d Japan	\$	19.77		\$	1746.34

[illegible]

A- Australian Dollars; **AS**- Austrian Schillings; **BF**- Bel'air France; **C\$**- Canadian Dollars; **DM**- Deutsche Marks; **ECU**- European Currency Unit; **FF**- French Francs; **f.**- Dutch Florin;
L- Italian Lira; **LF**- Luxembourg Francs; **p**- pence; **P**- Pesetas; **S\$**- Singapore Dollars; **SF**- Swiss Francs; **V**- Yen; **c**- cent; **a**- asked; **O**- Offer prices; **N.A.**- Not Available; **N.C.**-
Not Communicated; **n**- New; **S**- suspended; **Stk**- Stock; **Div**- Dividend; **Bid**- Bid; **O**- Offer; Price bid 3% premium change; **+**- Paris exchange; **+A**- Amsterdam exchange;
Middle of bid and offered price; **est**- estimated price; **y**- price calculated 2 days prior to publication; **x**- bid price;

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NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the NYSE consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
A											
10	10	10	10					10	10	10	
11	11	11	11					11	11	11	
12	12	12	12					12	12	12	
13	13	13	13					13	13	13	
14	14	14	14					14	14	14	
15	15	15	15					15	15	15	
16	16	16	16					16	16	16	
17	17	17	17					17	17	17	
18	18	18	18					18	18	18	
19	19	19	19					19	19	19	
20	20	20	20					20	20	20	
21	21	21	21					21	21	21	
22	22	22	22					22	22	22	
23	23	23	23					23	23	23	
24	24	24	24					24	24	24	
25	25	25	25					25	25	25	
26	26	26	26					26	26	26	
27	27	27	27					27	27	27	
28	28	28	28					28	28	28	
29	29	29	29					29	29	29	
30	30	30	30					30	30	30	
31	31	31	31					31	31	31	
32	32	32	32					32	32	32	
33	33	33	33					33	33	33	
34	34	34	34					34	34	34	
35	35	35	35					35	35	35	
36	36	36	36					36	36	36	
37	37	37	37					37	37	37	
38	38	38	38					38	38	38	
39	39	39	39					39	39	39	
40	40	40	40					40	40	40	
41	41	41	41					41	41	41	
42	42	42	42					42	42	42	
43	43	43	43					43	43	43	
44	44	44	44					44	44	44	
45	45	45	45					45	45	45	
46	46	46	46					46	46	46	
47	47	47	47					47	47	47	
48	48	48	48					48	48	48	
49	49	49	49					49	49	49	
50	50	50	50					50	50	50	
51	51	51	51					51	51	51	
52	52	52	52					52	52	52	
53	53	53	53					53	53	53	
54	54	54	54					54	54	54	
55	55	55	55					55	55	55	
56	56	56	56					56	56	56	
57	57	57	57					57	57	57	
58	58	58	58					58	58	58	
59	59	59	59					59	59	59	
60	60	60	60					60	60	60	
61	61	61	61					61	61	61	
62	62	62	62					62	62	62	
63	63	63	63					63	63	63	
64	64	64	64					64	64	64	
65	65	65	65					65	65	65	
66	66	66	66					66	66	66	
67	67	67	67					67	67	67	
68	68	68	68					68	68	68	
69	69	69	69					69	69	69	
70	70	70	70					70	70	70	
71	71	71	71					71	71	71	
72	72	72	72					72	72	72	
73	73	73	73					73	73	73	
74	74	74	74					74	74	74	
75	75	75	75					75	75	75	
76	76	76	76					76	76	76	
77	77	77	77					77	77	77	
78	78	78	78					78	78	78	
79	79	79	79					79	79	79	
80	80	80	80					80	80	80	
81	81	81	81					81	81	81	
82	82	82	82					82	82	82	
83	83	83	83					83	83	83	
84	84	84	84					84	84	84	
85	85	85	85					85	85	85	
86	86	86	86					86	86	86	
87	87	87	87					87	87	87	
88	88	88	88					88	88	88	
89	89	89	89					89	89	89	
90	90	90	90					90	90	90	
91	91	91	91					91	91	91	
92	92	92	92					92	92	92	
93	93	93	93					93	93	93	
94	94	94	94					94	94	94	
95	95	95	95					95	95	95	
96	96	96	96					96	96	96	
97	97	97	97					97	97	97	
98	98	98	98					98	98	98	
99	99	99	99					99	99	99	
100	100	100	100					100	100	100	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
B											
1974	101	101	101					101	101	101	
1975	102	102	102					102	102	102	
1976	103	103	103					103	103	103	
1977	104	104	104					104	104	104	
1978	105	105	105					105	105	105	
1979	106	106	106					106	106	106	
1980	107	107	107					107	107	107	
1981	108	108	108					108	108	108	
1982	109	109	109					109	109	109	
1983	110	110	110					110	110	110	
1984	111	111	111					111	111	111	
1985	112	112	112					112	112	112	
1986	113	113	113					113	113	113	
1987	114	114	114					114	114	114	
1988	115	115	115					115	115	115	
1989	116	116	116					116	116	116	
1990	117	117	117					117	117	117	
1991	118	118	118					118	118	118	
1992	119	119	119					119	119	119	
1993	120	120	120					120	120	120	
1994	121	121	121					121	121	121	
1995	122	122	122					122	122	122	
1996	123	123	123					123	123	123	
1997	124	124	124					124	124	124	
1998	125	125	125					125	125	125	
1999	126	126	126					126	126	126	
2000	127	127	127					127	127	127	
2001	128	128	128					128	128	128	
2002	129	129	129					129	129	129	
2003	130	130	130					130	130	130	
2004	131	131	131					131	131	131	
2005	132	132	132					132	132	132	
2006	133	133	133					133	133	133	
2007	134	134	134					134	134	134	
2008	135	135	135					135	135	135	
2009	136	136	136					136	136	136	
2010	137	137	137					137	137	137	
2011	138	138	138					138	138	138	
2012	139	139	139					139	139	139	
2013	140	140	140					140	140	140	
2014	141	141	141					141	141	141	
2015	142	142	142					142	142	142	
2016	143	143	143					143	143	143	
2017	144	144	144					144	144	144	
2018	145	145	145					145	145	145	
2019	146	146	146					146	146	146	
2020	147	147	147					147	147	147	
2021	148	148	148					148	148	148	
2022	149	149	149					149	149	149	
2023	150	150	150					150	150	150	
2024	151	151	151					151	151	151	
2025	152	152	152					152	152	152	
2026	153	153	153					153	153	153	
2027	154	154	154					154	154	154	
2028	155	155	155					155	155	155	
2029	156	156	156					156	156	156	
2030	157	157	157					157	157	157	
2031	158	158	158					158	158	158	
2032	159	159	159					159	159	159	
2033	160	160	160					160	160	160	
2034	161	161	161					161	161	161	
2035	162	162	162					162	162	162	
2036	163	163	163					163	163	163	
2037	164	164	164					164	164	164	
2038	165	165	165					165	165	165	
2039	166	166	166					166	166	166	
2040	167	167	167					167	167	167	
2041	168	168	168					168	168	168	
2042	169	169	169					169	169	169	
2043	170	170	170					170	170	170	
2044	171	171	171					171	171	171	
2045	172	172	172					172	172	172	
2046	173	173	173					173	173	173	
2047	174	174	174					174	174	174	
2048	175	175	175					175	175	175	
2049	176	176	176					176	176	176	
2050	177	177	177					177	177	177	
2051	178	178	178					178	178	178	
2052	179	179	179					179	179	179	
2053	180	180	180					180	180	180	
2054	181	181	181					181	181	181	
2055	182	182	182					182	182	182	
2056	183	183	183					183	183	183	
2057	184	184	184					184	184	184	
2058	185	185	185					185	185	185	
2059	186	186	186					186	186	186	
2060	187	187	187					187	187	187	
2061	188	188	188					188	188	188	
2062	189	189	189					189	189	189	
2063	190	190	190					190	190	190	
2064	191	191	191					191	191	191	
2065	192	192	192					192	192	192	
2066	193	193	193					193	193	193	
2067	194	194	194					194	194	194	
2068	195	195	195					195	195	195	
2069	196	196	196					196	196	196	
2070	197	197	197					197	197	197	
2071	198	198	198					198	198	198	
2072	199	199	199					199	199	199	
2073	200	200	200					200	200	200	
2074	201	201	201					201	201	201	
2075	202	202	202					202	202	202	
2076	203	203	203					203	203	203	
2077	204	204	204					204	204	204	
2078	205	205	205					205	205	205	
2079	206	206	206					206	206	206	
2080	207	207	207					207	207	207	
2081	208	208	208					208	208	208	
2082	209	209	209					209	209	209	
2083	210	210	210					210	210	210	
2084	211	211	211					211	211	211	
2085	212	212	212					212	212	212	
2086	213	213	213					213	213	213	
2087	214	214	214					214	214	214	
2088	215	215	215					215	215	215	
2089	216	216	216					216	216	216	
2090	217	217	217					217	217	217	
2091	218	218	218					218	218	218	
2092	219	219	219					219	219	219	
2093	220	220	220					220	220	220	
2094	221	221	221					221	221	221	
2095	222	222	222					222	222	222	
2096	223	223	223					223	223	223	
2097	224	224	224					224	224	224	
2098	225	225	225					225	225	225	
2099	226	226	226					226	226	226	
2100	227	227	227					227	227	227	
2101	228	228	228					228	228	228	
2102	229	229	229					229	229	229	
2103	230	230	230					230	230	230	
2104	231	231	231					231	231	231	
2105	232	232	232					232	232	232	
2106	233	233	233					233	233	233	
2107	234	234	234					234	234	234	
2108	235	235	235					235	235	235	
2109	236	236	236					236	236	236	
2110	237	237	237					237	237	237	
2111	238	238	238					238	238	238	
2112	239	239	239					239	239	239	
2113	240	240	240					240	240	240	
2114	241	241	241					241	241	241	
2115	242	242	242					242	242	242	
2116	243	243	243					243	243	243	
2117	244	244	244					244	244	244	
2118	245	245	245					245	245	245	
2119	246	246	246					246	246	246	
2120	247	247	247					247	247	247	
2121	248	248	248					248	248	248	
2122	249	249	249					249	249	249	
2123	250	250	250					250	250	250	
2124	251	251	251					251	251	251	
2125	252	252	252					2			

Nippon Steel Expands Its Cuts To Executives

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp. said Wednesday its three-year streamlining project would include trimming administrative and possibly directors' positions as well as previously outlined goal of cutting 7,000 steel-related jobs.

The steelmaker said its plan, which begins next month, now called for eliminating 46 of its 280 management positions and perhaps reducing its total of 48 directors.

But the company said it still did not plan to lay off employees. Instead, it plans to make the reductions by reduced hiring, not filling vacant posts and transferring some employees to its affiliates.

The project includes a previously announced plan to reduce the work force to 20,000 in three years by eliminating 4,000 white-collar jobs and 3,000 engineering positions.

Nippon Steel said in October 1993 that it would aim to raise parent-company current profit by 300 billion yen (\$2.9 billion) over the three-year period, in part through these job cuts.

The company has said it would have a loss of 19 billion yen in the year that ends Thursday, reversing parent-company current profit of 28.88 billion yen the year before.

"Business conditions are much more severe than they were during the oil crisis in the 1970s," the company's president, Takashi Imai, said. "To tackle the crucial conditions, we decided to aim at a small-scale restructuring."

Nippon Steel said it would save one-third of the 300 billion yen target over the three years by cutting employment, another one-third by upgrading production technology and cutting operating costs, and the rest by reducing what it spends for raw materials and through other measures.

The company said it would cut capital spending to 340 billion yen over the next three years, a 40 percent reduction from the three years now ending, and would cut inventories to 60 billion yen, a 15 percent reduction.

Another big steelmaker, NKK Corp., said two weeks ago that it was raising its three-year target for job cuts to 4,500, or 26 percent of its work force, from 3,200 previously announced. (AFP, Reuters)

Output Remains Sluggish

Japan's industrial production in February rose 0.2 percent from the January level, but the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it was still down 4.2 percent from a year earlier, news agencies reported.

The small February increase followed a 1 percent jump in January. "We need to confirm more indicators before judging whether industrial output is at the bottom in the October-December period," a ministry official said. (AFP, Reuters)

Dispute Ended, ADB to Double Capital Base

Agence France-Press

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank board approved Wednesday a 100 percent general capital increase, to nearly \$48 billion, to meet the financial needs of a booming region.

The decision marked the end of a dispute between the United States and Japan over future operations of the institution. They had clashed over the proposed capital increase at the bank's last annual meeting in 1993, with Tokyo and borrowing members arguing strongly for the 100 percent increase.

Washington, hampered by domestic budgetary problems and supported by European donors, had demanded an inquiry into how the bank's money had been spent.

Tokyo and Washington each held 13.3 percent of voting rights in the bank. In an apparent concession to Washington, the bank has moved to cut expenses and be more selective about the projects it finances. (AFP, Reuters)

Property Bonds Sag in Hong Kong A Step Backward for Colony's Nascent Debt Market

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — When three of Hong Kong's most famous real estate developers tapped the London-based Eurobond market last fall to raise \$1.1 billion, it was widely viewed as a major step forward for the British colony's nascent debt market.

It turned out to be anything but. The original investors who bought the corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite property companies — Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. and Henderson Land Development Co. — have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

The underwriters, Morgan Stanley & Co. and Goldman Sachs & Co., are holding from one-third to one-half of the issues on their own books, according to rival firms in Hong Kong. To unload the bonds, which appeared to have been priced too high, they may have to sell them at a lower price.

Goldman attributed the downturn in bond prices to the "decline across the board in the Eurobond market" in recent months.

The bond markets have been hit hard since early February, when the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank, began pushing up short-term interest rates. This move signaled to investors around the world that inflation, the bond market's nemesis, was on the rise, and they have been dumping fixed-income securities ever since.

However, Goldman denied that it was saddled with a lot of unsold bonds, noting "the firm generally holds a position in such issues for trading purposes." Morgan Stanley declined to comment on the situation.

What happened? Top begin with, investors have ample reason to be wary of the bonds. Like most other Hong Kong companies, the three issues in question are not rated by major credit-review companies such as Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp.

This is thanks to the fact that until recently there was not much of a corporate bond market in the British territory. Without impartial rankings, investors cannot easily measure the risk they are taking.

Another concern is that Hong Kong's real estate market may be heading for a big fall. After rising 150 percent since 1989, local real estate brokers say office rents will rise 60 percent this year, making Hong Kong the world's priciest real estate market.

That kind of growth is unsustainable. Should the boom turn bust, "it will affect the cash flow of the three companies," according to Joseph Lau, head of fixed-income investments for Schroders Asia in Hong Kong.

What is more, Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs apparently tried to bring the bonds to market for much more than they were worth. As a result, the price has fallen sharply in the secondary, or trading, market. Consider the \$300 million offering of five-year bonds for Henderson Land that Goldman underwrote last November. The bonds were priced to yield 9.5 basis points more than five-year U.S. Treasury bonds.

Bonds that are denominated in U.S. dollars are often compared with U.S. government securities. Yields on bond issues are given as spreads to Treasuries of comparable maturities. This measure provides an idea of how corporate bonds are trading relative to the entire market, with U.S. government issues providing the benchmark because they are considered to be free of default risk.

The spread is expressed in basis points, or one-hundredths of a percentage point. The riskier the corporate bonds, the more spread, or yield, an investor is offered to compensate.

Since the Henderson bonds started trading freely in the secondary market, the spread has widened to 145 basis points from the initial 95. The story is about the same for Cheung Kong, Hong Kong's largest real estate company. In September it sold \$500 million of five-year bonds priced to yield 83 basis points more than its comparable U.S. government security. The spread has widened to 122 basis points.

Analysts suggested the bonds should have initially offered much higher yields to reflect the risk of Hong Kong's real estate market collapsing — not to mention the reversion of the territory to Chinese rule in 1997.

"There are solid companies in Mexico, much stronger than these," Mr. Lau said, "and their bonds are at 250 over [Treasuries]."

No Hong Kong companies have gone to the Eurobond market, or indeed to any other major public debt market, since November. In the meantime, underwriters are trying to sell investors on convertible bonds. These allow investors to convert their bonds into the issuer's common stock at a fixed price.

"In emerging markets which are a very volatile sector, it makes more sense for investors to have an equity participation in a company so that risk and reward are more appropriately balanced," said Simon Ruckert, general manager of investments and treasury at BNP International Financial Services, the private-banking subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris.

The original investors in corporate bonds of Hong Kong's elite developers have watched the value of their holdings plunge.

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Government to Cool Feverish Real Estate Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government, in its strongest stand yet against real estate speculation, said Wednesday it will try to reduce prices in the colony's feverish property market.

"Our aim is to produce a credible package of measures which will not only increase the supply, but be sufficient to reduce prices," Financial Secretary Hamish Macleod told the local parliament, the Legislative Council.

"Our aim is to start a downward trend in prices, not to keep land prices high," he said, adding, "It is not possible to fine-tune property prices, but only to nudge them fairly crudely in a particular direction."

On Tuesday, Governor Chris Patten said rising real estate prices have become his No. 1 domestic priority. He said this would require "exceptional measures."

A 953-square-foot (88-square-meter) apartment near the Central district was advertised on Wednesday for 6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$777,000). Office rents in the Central business district are as high as 100 Hong Kong dollars per square foot.

According to real estate analysts, much of the money for speculation comes from China. Hong Kong's low interest rates are also driving the boom. The bank's best lending or prime rate is 6.75 percent, compared with a government inflation forecast of 8.5 percent for this year.

Mr. Macleod said a government task force to be established in the next few months would examine ways of expanding the limited land bank and speeding up the supply of property to the market and redevelopment opportunities.

Mr. Macleod said he was prepared to consider additional government funding for housing projects and to increase land supplies if a case could be made.

Mr. Macleod did not rule out resorting to a capital gains tax, but said such measures elsewhere had led to mixed results, from driving prices up to causing the market to collapse.

Increasing supply was the most positive effort the government could take, he said. He added, "If that does not succeed then I shall be forced reluctantly to review other options, including the capital gains tax idea."

Analysts said increasing supply was the only solution open to the government. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Massive China Bond Issue Banks on Strong Growth

Reuters

BEIJING — China is planning to launch its largest annual domestic bond issue since 1949 this week, and economists said Wednesday that the government is gambling on strong economic growth in order to pay investors back.

Starting Friday, China will start selling 100 billion yuan (\$11 billion) in two- and three-year bonds, mostly to individual buyers, in an issue more than three times the size of that floated last year.

"This issue is a dangerous gamble," a Japanese economist said. "The authorities are gambling that the economy will grow rapidly and steadily enough so that they can collect enough taxes to pay it back."

But an official from the Finance Ministry defended the stability of the issue. "We do not consider the sum dangerous," the official said. "We have never failed to repay domestic bonds. If the society is stable and the economy grows steadily there will be no danger."

The Finance Ministry has said that beginning this year, it would finance the rising budget deficit entirely through bond sales instead of issuing more money, which it said would be inflationary.

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REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
CVG-ELECTRIFICACION DEL CARONI, C.A. (EDELCA)
CARUACHI PROJECT
CONTRACT No. 103-31
IDB LOAN No. 788/OC-VE

CONSTRUCTION OF THE POWERHOUSE, CONCRETE DAMS, AND SPILLWAY AND INSTALLATION OF AUXILIARY ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
NOTICE OF BIDS
PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS

1. OWNER
C.V.G. - Electrificación del Caroni C.A. (EDELCA)
2. PURPOSE OF THE PREQUALIFICATION
The purpose of this prequalification is to invite companies specialized in the construction of hydroelectric projects, from any member country of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to present the documentation required to qualify in the bidding process for construction of the works under Contract No. 103-31 of the Carachi Project. These works basically include the Powerhouse, Concrete Dams, and Spillway constructed on foundations excavated by others, and the installation of Auxiliary Electrical and Mechanical Equipment.

The Powerhouse will have a length of 360 meters and will comprise six months that will house 12 generating units. The Powerhouse will also include its corresponding service bay plus one 60-meter erection bay. The Main Dam will include the intake structures, integrated with the Powerhouse, comprising six 60-meter wide monoliths. The Spillway will be the overflow type and have a length of 178 meters and nine radial gates. The installation of Auxiliary Electrical and Mechanical Equipment will include the following: Transformers, Bulkheads, and Cables for the Spillway and Intake; Air Conditioning System; Isolated Phase Busbar; Generator Switchgear; Distribution Transformers and Control Panels; as well as the embedded parts for the Hydraulic Turbines.

The other portions of the works, such as the supply and installation of principal generating equipment and the supply of electrical and mechanical equipment, will be accomplished through a separate bidding process.

3. FINANCING
The works will be financed by EDELCA with its own funds and from IDB Loan No. 788/OC-VE. The contracting of these works and the acquisition of goods under the IDB Loan is subject to the conditions in the loan agreement.

4. LOCATION OF THE PROJECT
The Project is located at a site named Canachi on the Caroni River, about 36 kilometers from its confluence with the Orinoco River, in the Caroni District of Bolivar State, Republic of Venezuela. The closest population center is Ciudad Guayana (30 km), which is composed of the cities of San Felix and Puerto Ordaz.

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKS
The works to be executed under Contract 103-31 will essentially comprise the construction of the Powerhouse, Concrete Dams, and Spillway and the installation of Auxiliary Electrical and Mechanical Equipment.
The estimated construction quantities for the principal structures are as follows:

	FORMWORK (m2)	REINFORCING STEEL (metric tons)	CONCRETE (m3)
Powerhouse	517,600	105,000	1,243,800
Dams	43,000	4,030	355,000
Control Building	27,170	810	6,750
Spillway	89,000	18,700	254,150
Total	676,770	128,540	1,859,700

The Spillway will have nine radial gates each 15.24 meters wide by 21.66 meters high. Each intake monolith will contain two intakes with three gates each approximately 5.8 meters wide by 16.3 meters high.

6. DELIVERY OF PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS
Companies interested in participating in the Prequalification Process must obtain the Prequalification Document. This Document is available in the offices of EDELCA's Dirección de Estudios e Ingeniería, located on the 10th floor, Torre Las Mercedes, Avenida La Estancia, Chuao, Caracas, Venezuela (FAX No. 02-908-1096). The Document is being delivered since March 10, 1994, upon receipt of a Cashless Check of Bs. 25,000, in the name of CVG-Electrificación del Caroni, C.A. (EDELCA).

7. PROCEDURES FOR PREQUALIFICATION
The prequalification of bidders will be determined on the basis of legal, technical, operational, and financial capacity information requested in the Prequalification Document and in accordance with established procedures. EDELCA has formed a Committee to analyze and evaluate the documentation that will be presented by the prospective bidders. The Committee must prepare a technical report on the companies presenting qualifications, explaining which have and have not been prequalified along with the appropriate reasons. This report will be sent to the IDB.
EDELCA will advise in writing those companies that are prequalified to present bids. Likewise EDELCA will inform the companies that are not prequalified. EDELCA will publish a notice in the newspaper of the list of companies prequalified.

8. SCHEDULE FOR PREQUALIFICATION
• The receipt and opening of the Qualifications of prospective bidders will take place at 9:00 a.m. on May 11, 1994 in EDELCA's office building, in Alta Vista, Puerto Ordaz, Bolivar State.
• The Probable initiation of the Process for the Preparation of Bids September 1994.
• Approximate start of construction: July 1995
• Approximate end of construction: December 2001

The Bidding Committee

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SPORTS

Switzer Hired As Dallas Coach

The Associated Press
IRVING, Texas — Barry Switzer, who left Oklahoma University under a cloud five years ago, became coach of the Dallas Cowboys on Wednesday, just a day after his arch-rival, Jimmy Johnson, quit the National Football League championship.

Cowboys' owner Jerry Jones hired Switzer, his freshman football coach at the University of Arkansas, citing the need for "continuity and motivation."

Switzer, who has never coached in the NFL, said he wanted to return to the game he left abruptly in 1989.

"I missed football," he said. "I decided I'd rather coach."

"I give my commitment of loyalty, of excellence, of total commitment of making this program what it has been in the past and what it will be in the future," Switzer said.

Switzer, who won three national championships for the Sooners, was a "proven winner," Jones said.

As the 56-year-old Switzer sat beside him, Jones sought to allay fears among Cowboys fans that he would meddle in the team's on-field activities.

"I feel so strongly that you're going to benefit from the fact that the guy next to me coached me, the guy next to me has my total personal trust and commitment," Jones said.

"I feel we have one of the most talented teams that there is in the NFL, if not the most talented team, and one of the best that has ever been put together," Jones said. "I feel very confident that the continuity can be kept in place and be motivated with the new head coach of the Dallas Cowboys, Barry Switzer."

A source said Jones and Switzer worked out contract details Wednesday in Jones' office at Valley Ranch.

It was Jones' mention of Switzer's name in a barroom conversation in Orlando, Florida, that infuriated Johnson to the point of wanting to leave the Cowboys.

"Jerry believes that Switzer can quickly adapt to the NFL and that his college background won't be a detrimental factor," the source said.

"Switzer won't get the kind of long-term deal that Jimmy got, and of course Jerry will now be in charge of all the management and personnel decisions."

Quarterback Troy Aikman and every assistant coach on Johnson's staff went to Jones' office Wednesday to meet with the owner and Switzer.

Aikman and Switzer have had a rocky relationship. Switzer recruited Aikman out of Henryetta, Oklahoma, to come to the Sooners, telling him that they were going to a passing offense. However, Oklahoma stayed in the ground-bound wishbone.

Aikman played one game as a freshman in 1984, then started as a sophomore until he broke his ankle against Miami in the fourth game of the season. He transferred at the end of 1985 to UCLA, where he found immediate stardom in a passing offense under Terry Donahue and eventually became the Cowboys No. 1 draft pick in 1989.

Aikman said Switzer "is an outstanding coach," and there should be no problem working with him.

Switzer won three national titles in 16 years at Oklahoma before leaving in 1989 amid several scandals involving arrests of his players. He went 157-29-4 at Oklahoma and

won or tied for 12 Big Eight titles. Johnson was diplomatic in his response to the news that Switzer will replace him.

"It's a little bit of a surprise to me, but again, that's Jerry's decision," Johnson said Wednesday on NBC's "Today" show. "We'll just have to wait and see how it works."

After two days of meetings with Jones, Johnson announced his resignation at a news conference Tuesday.

"After our discussions, we have mutually decided that I would no longer be the head football coach of the Dallas Cowboys," he said.

Johnson, 50, said he expected to coach again, although no NFL head coaching positions are open for the upcoming season.

Jones gave Johnson a monetary settlement he called a "big-time thank you" — it was believed to be a multimillion dollar payment — and the two were amiable at their news conference.

"There's no way in the world either one of us could have done all this without each other," said Johnson, happy to be leaving even though it meant giving up a chance for a record third straight Super Bowl victory.

Johnson, who originally signed a 10-year contract to coach the Cowboys, received permission to join any team he wants — whenever he wants — despite the five years left on his contract.

In his years in Dallas, Johnson took the Cowboys from 1-15 to consecutive Super Bowl titles.



Spartak Moscow's goalkeeper, Gintaras Staucha, punched away Jürgen Klinsmann's header, but couldn't keep Monaco out of the Champions' League semifinals as the French team gained a 0-0 tie.

Monaco Gains Semifinals, Barcelona Dumps Turks

Reuters
Monaco eased its way Wednesday into the semifinals of the European Cup by holding Spartak Moscow to a 0-0 draw in their Champions' League match, played in a snowstorm in Moscow.

Monaco has seven points from five matches and cannot be caught by either Spartak or Galatasaray of Turkey, the bottom two teams in Group A of the tournament. But the tie also helped Barcelona, which is vying with Monaco for the top spot in the group to avoid a likely semifinal against Group B leader AC Milan.

Both sides hit the goal bar in what was a surprisingly free-flowing game.

Monaco's German striker, Jürgen Klinsmann, had the best chance to score in the 38th minute, when he burst clear of the Spartak defense and evaded the onrushing goalkeeper, Gintaras Staucha. But his close-range shot hit the bar.

In the 51st minute, Spartak defender Yun Nikiforov saw his hard, 30-meter free kick clip the bar with Monaco goalkeeper Jean-Luc Ettori well beaten.

Monaco attacked from the start and almost scored in the 10th minute, but Staucha pushed away a close-range header by Klinsmann.

Monaco consistently appeared to be the more dangerous team and striker Laurent Viaud could have done better in the 24th minute, when he rose high above defender

Vladislav Ternavsky to put a header just wide of the right-hand post.

Barcelona 3, Galatasaray 0: Host Barcelona clinched their place in the European Cup semifinals when they trounced Turkey's Galatasaray in the Champions' League Group A.

Guillermo Amor, Ronald Koe-man and Eusebio Sacristan scored the goals, but Barcelona, European champions in 1992, could have stacked up a bigger victory if they had taken all their chances.

The Spanish champions have compiled eight points from their five games and, with one match to come, lead Group A by one point.

Galatasaray and Spartak are out of the hunt.

A combination of misplaced shots, bad luck and the skill of Turkish goalkeeper Hayrettin Demirbas helped Barcelona to one goal before the interval despite the superiority of the home side, who pushed forward relentlessly.

Amor broke the deadlock in the 22d minute, concluding a typically slick move. Aitor Beguiristain flicked the ball on and Amor dodged a defender and scored.

AC Milan 0, Anderlecht 0: The Italian champions secured themselves a berth in the European Cup semifinal despite being held to a lackluster goalless draw against the Belgian club in Milan.

Heading for their third straight Italian league triumph, Milan re-

mains on top of pool B in the Champions' League with seven points from five games. Anderlecht have four points and are out of contention.

The Italians play away to closest challengers Porto on April 13, needing only to avoid defeat to ensure, top spot and secure home advantage for the one-off semifinal.

Not even the presence of Milan club president and Italian election winner Silvio Berlusconi could inspire his club against a defensively-minded Anderlecht.

Milan midfielder Demetrio Albertini almost broke the deadlock in the 70th minute, his 25-meter drive from a free kick rebounding off the base of a post.

Porto 5, Werder Bremen 0: Portuguese champions Porto went on a goal-scoring spree to demolish hosts Werder Bremen in their Champions' League group B clash and effectively book a place in the European Cup semifinals.

First-half goals from Rui Filipe and Bulgarian Emil Kostadinov, two brilliant second-half strikes from Carlos Securro and Domingos Oliveira and a last-minute penalty from Ivo Tomé handed the German champions a demoralizing defeat.

With just three points from their five games, Werder, who had their Austrian star Andreas Herzog sent off for handball in the last minute, have no chance of finishing in the top two spots in the group.

With six points from their five games, Porto only need one point from their last game against AC Milan to be 100 percent sure of a place in the last four with the Italians.

Cagliari 3, Internazionale 2: Two goals in the last 10 minutes gave the home team its victory over its Italian rivals from the north in their UEFA Cup first-leg semifinal.

Inter, which had lost its last four games, looked poised for a 2-1 victory until substitute Antonio Criciotti's header put the Sardinians even in the 81st minute.

Giuseppe Pancaro, another substitute, got the winner just four minutes from the end, with a low shot slightly deflected off Inter defender Antonio Paganini.

Winners of the competition in 1991, Inter had taken a lead on a looping header from striker Davide Fontolan in only the sixth minute.

Brazilian-born striker Oliveira got Cagliari a tie five minutes later, but Uruguayan Ruben Sosa, a stored-in lead with powerful right-foot shot in the 61st minute,

A Divorce the Cowboys' Owner, Jones, Will Come to Regret

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — You probably know a couple just like them. As soon as their divorce was final, as soon as the financial settlement had been agreed upon, they couldn't say enough nice things about each other.

And here were the latest cozy couple to fit that description, sitting side by side in front of a blue-and-silver Cowboys banner.

"I feel better," Jimmy Johnson was saying, "about Jerry Jones as a friend understanding me than I ever have in our entire relationship."

"I hope you respect the relationship we have," Jerry Jones said. "It meant a lot. Not more than the Dallas Cowboys, but it meant a lot."

During the news conference, the now former coach and the owner-general manager of the reigning two-time Super Bowl champions even alluded to the financial settlement for the five years remaining on Johnson's contract, although no numbers were divulged.

"I should have slapped myself in the face for this," Johnson said of the settlement, "but I told Jerry, 'You don't have to do that.'"

"Thank you, Jimmy," Jones said as Johnson playfully nudged him on the shoulder, "for everything that has happened for a long time."

They openly discussed every aspect of their divorce except Johnson's visitation rights to Valley Ranch, the Cowboys' complex. But the marriage was over. And not a quarrel too soon. If they had tried to prolong the marriage, they would have been at each other's throats again over something, anything.

For all their kind words Tuesday, Johnson and Jones are, quite simply, incompatible. Both were smart enough to realize it. But now that they have split, where does Jimmy Johnson go from here? And where do Jerry Jones and the Cowboys go from here?

"According to our agreement, Jimmy can coach anywhere he wants to coach," Jones said. "And do anything he wants to do."

Look for Johnson to be a television analyst during the National Football League season while he sits coaching others. Surely the expansion Carolina Panthers will pursue him. So will every NFL franchise that isn't completely happy with its coach.

But if Don Shula, now 64, were to decide to stop coaching the Miami Dolphins, Johnson would jump at an offer to return to the area where he guided the University of Miami to two national college titles.

Unlike most ex-coaches at liberty, Johnson wasn't fired and he's not burned out. He just needs a club owner whose ego isn't as large as his understanding is.

In producing the Cowboys' two Super Bowl rings in only the fourth and

fifth seasons, he proved to be an exceptional motivator and a shrewd judge of talent. "How 'bout them Cowboys?" he would yell after a big victory.

But without Johnson on the sideline, the Cowboys won't be as good. Even with him, the Cowboys were due for a difficult season in trying to be the first "three-peat" Super Bowl champions. And when adversity develops, his absence will be the Cowboys' first crutch.

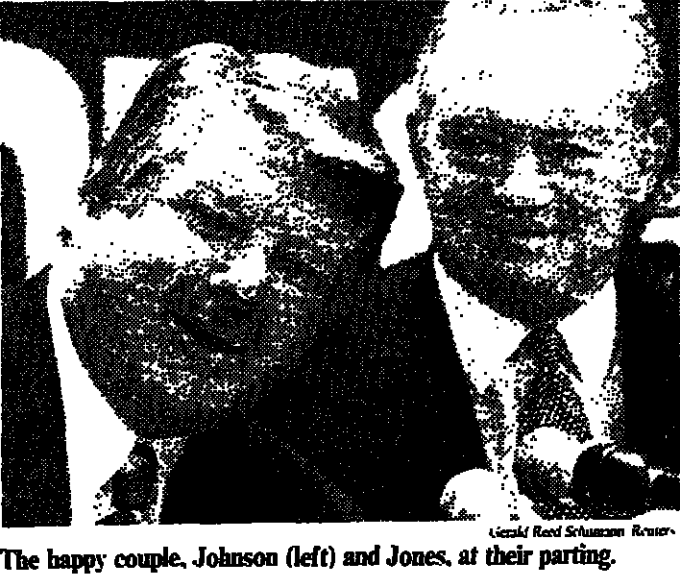
"This wouldn't have happened if Jimmy were still here," some will surely grieve. "Jimmy wouldn't have let it happen."

THE IRONY of the timing of Johnson's departure is that Norm Turner, his offensive coordinator, left two months ago to be the Washington Redskins' head coach, just as Johnson's previous defensive coordinator, Dave Wannstedt, left after their first Super Bowl victory to be the Chicago Bears' head coach.

What the Cowboys don't need now is a coach with a new system and a new philosophy, such as Barry Switzer, still at large after resigning in 1989 at the University of Oklahoma with a rival red sheet.

With his exalted ego, Jerry Jones probably thinks that it won't make any difference who the coach is because he, Jerry Jones, is really the reason the Cowboys have the opportunity to three-peat.

But sooner or later, Jerry Jones will wish he had stayed married to Jimmy Johnson. For better or for worse.



The happy couple, Johnson (left) and Jones, at their parting.

SIDELINES

Soccer Championship Sites Chosen

BARCELONA (AP) — Athens will be the site of the European Champions Cup final May 18 while Copenhagen will play host to the May 4 final of the Cup Winners' Cup. The UEFA executive committee announced at a meeting here Wednesday.

Athens Olympic stadium was picked over London's Wembley for Europe's top cup final. Copenhagen's Parken Stadium was chosen over the Anoeta ground in San Sebastian, Spain, for the Cup Winners' Cup match.

● The Italian team Sampdoria, from Genoa, will play China's national team in Beijing on May 15. The People's Daily said Wednesday.

For the Record

The Fellow, the French-trained gelding that won the prestigious Chechenian Gold Cup two weeks ago, will run in the Grand National steeplechase April 9, his trainer, François Doumen said.

The two Australian syndicates challenging for next year's America's Cup agreed to cooperate in testing, development, facilities and promotion.

A New Golden Age for Golf?

Norman, Price and Faldo: The Masters 3

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service
PONTE VEDRA, Florida — In golf's most recent golden age, the Big Three were Arnold Palmer, Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player. They were the undisputed giants of the game, players who had a combined total of nearly 200 worldwide victories by the time each had reached his 30th birthday.

It would be folly to suggest that golf's current Big Three — Greg Norman, 39, Nick Faldo, 36, and Nick Price, 37 — will ever dominate the game to the extent that their predecessors did.

There simply are too many variables, beginning with a larger number of formidable competitors and ending with enormous, motivating appearance fees for corporate outings.

But a '90s golden age could be on the horizon. The current Big Three, with 126 victories among them, are rounding into form at just the right time. With the Masters, the first of golf's four major championships, starting April 7, Norman, Faldo and Price are all "on song" as the Europeans say.

They are entering what should be the prime years of their careers. They, with Bernhard Langer, Fred Couples and Paul Azinger (when healthy), have clearly separated themselves from golf's hot pool.

Norman, who breezed through last weekend's Players Championship with a whopping 24 strokes under par, has his game tuned almost to a perfect pitch. It looks much as it did when, in his finest performance, he won the British Open at Royal St. George's last summer with a final-round 64.

"I'm really enjoying the way I'm playing golf right now," said Norman, who had already won earlier this year at the Johnnie Walker Classic at Phuket, Thailand.

In six outings, he has finished out of the top 10 just once, a tie for 18th at the Australian Masters in February. This month, he has shot just one over-par round, a 74 in the second round at the Doral-Ryder Open.

Price is in the same sort of slot. His missing the cut last week can be dismissed as an aberration. He was suffering from a head cold, and from the pressures of more than a year on leader boards around the world.

In the last 19 months, he has won 12 times and has 21 top-three finishes in 49 events. In 1994, he had either won or finished second in four of his five starts before the cold struck.

This Masters will be a telling one for him. He has shown a disturbing tendency to wilt when the white-hot light of expectation focuses on him, especially at the majors.

At last year's Masters — the last previous time he had missed a cut — he shot a second-round 81 two weeks after winning the Players Championship with a scary display of accuracy. He could not overcome a balky putter at the U.S. Open and finished tied for 11th.

Then, after winning two PGA Tour events in three weeks, he went to the British Open as the favorite and tied for sixth. Coming off an

impressive victory at Memphis, he finished 31st at the PGA Championship while trying to defend his 1992 title.

"The majors are a different type of pressure," Price said earlier this year. "We try to get our games in peak at that very week, and that can be difficult. Now I realize what it was like for players like Arnold and Jack, who were always under that kind of pressure."

"I want to win another major very badly. I think that's the next step for me."

Unlike Price and Norman, a gregarious twosome, the solitary Faldo has won two different majors. He has two Masters titles and three British Opens, and what his game lacks in power and flamboyance is more than offset by almost metronomic accuracy.

Much was made of his missing the cut by a stroke at Doral, where he hit a wedge shot into the water at the last hole on Friday, but Faldo's game is arriving on schedule.

When he is playing well, he has an aura about him. He walks, talks and plays as though he is above it all. At the moment, he is approaching that. His putter is working and he is working hard with the coach David Leadbetter to tighten any remaining loose bolts in his swing.

After taking earlier this month off to England for the birthday of two of his three children, Faldo is back and refreshed. He will play this week at New Orleans to finish his Masters preparation.

As golf's first major approaches, the sport's three major players have their game's in hand. Spring has rarely been brighter with promise.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	48	24	.667
Orlando	41	31	.569
Miami	37	35	.514
New Jersey	35	37	.486
Boston	33	39	.457
Philadelphia	21	47	.297
Washington	19	49	.278
CENTRAL CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	40	26	.606
Chicago	38	28	.577
Cleveland	34	32	.515
Indiana	32	34	.485
Charlotte	31	35	.469
Memphis	20	46	.290
Detroit	18	51	.260
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
San Antonio	47	27	.634
Utah	44	27	.618
Denver	33	37	.472
Minnesota	19	49	.278
Dallas	18	51	.260
PACIFIC CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct
Seattle	32	27	.542
Phoenix	28	31	.476
Golden State	26	33	.441
Portland	21	38	.351
L.A. Lakers	19	40	.321
Sacramento	18	41	.306

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pts
N.Y. Rangers	47	27	101
New Jersey	45	21	101
Washington	34	22	70
Florida	32	31	77
Philadelphia	31	37	73
N.Y. Islanders	31	35	72
Tampa Bay	25	41	61
NORTHEAST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pts
Montreal	36	25	77
Quebec	35	26	76
Boston	29	32	60
Buffalo	28	39	55
Quebec	24	45	50
Ottawa	15	54	30
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pts
Detroit	44	26	94
Toronto	40	30	90
St. Louis	39	26	84
Chicago	36	30	82
Winnipeg	32	34	76
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pts
Calgary	37	27	81
Vancouver	36	30	78
San Jose	29	35	72
Anaheim	29	35	72
Los Angeles	21	43	64
Edmonton	21	43	64

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Second Period: M-DeJardin 11 (Shelton, 1st Period), M-J-Holla 10 (Jackey, 1st Period), N.J.-Richey 33 (Carpenette), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak); M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st Period), N.J.-Lester 12 (LMLite, Zelenak), M-Muffer 22 (Haver, Wilson), D-Hall 20 (N.J.-Holla, 1st 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ART BUCHWALD

Cancel Spring Break

WASHINGTON — I was on the airplane enjoying the sound of the college students drinking merrily in the seats behind me when the man sitting next to me said, "They ought to abolish spring break."

I couldn't believe my ears. "Sir, are you an American citizen?" I asked him.

"Of course," he replied. "Why do you ask?"

"Because no full-blooded American would want to get rid of spring break."

It is the cornerstone of our Constitution. Our patriotic soldiers fought King George to ensure that every Colonial student, regardless of race, creed or religion, would be entitled to spring break.



Buchwald

"What the hell are students doing taking vacations when they can't even read or write?"

"Their young minds are fragile. You can't force too many facts on them in one semester—they could collapse with exhaustion."

"I never had a spring break," he said.

Berlin Cancels Hitler Exhibition

BERLIN — Berlin's history museum bowed to pressure and canceled an exhibition of Adolf Hitler propaganda photos, even though the show had been praised as a serious examination of the "Führer myth."

The exhibit features the work of Hitler's personal photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, and has been seen by more than 40,000 people in Munich since it opened this year. It was to have opened on April 28 at the German History Museum in Berlin.

The museum director, Christoph Stöckel, said he was surprised by the objections to the exhibit, but decided to cancel it after a personal appeal from the head of Berlin's Jewish community.

B.B.: And God Created an Animal Lover

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — The photographs decorating her office show Brigitte Bardot much as she looked when she first seduced the world: long blond hair, seductive eyes, pouting mouth.

The slim upright woman in black who appeared through the door had reading glasses hanging from her neck and the lined face of someone who had spent a summer too many in the sun.

Yet, she, too, looked familiar.

Since abandoning her movie career 21 years ago, Brigitte Bardot has wrapped a veil around her private life, but B.B. the same and B.B. the face have not been forgotten here. Now, however, she dedicates the fame she acquired as a sex kitten to protecting real cats—and dogs, horses and all the other animals God created when He also created woman.



Brigitte Bardot with a friend: "I'm not an extremist."

"It's over," she said, sitting in the Paris office of the animal rights foundation that carries her name. "It's another world. I have no more friends from those days. I have no time for that. I only live in the world of animal protection. I speak only of that. I think only of that. I am obsessed."

She looked pleased with her answer, as if confident she had smothered further discussion of her screen past. "I always loved animals," she went on. "But when I was making films, I discovered there was a difference between loving animals and fighting for them—and I didn't have time to fight for them. So that's why I gave up cinema. I stopped making films to look after animals."

In 46 films over 22 years, Bardot had come to personify the French "art of loving," and an entire generation mourned her retirement. But implicitly, there was more to her decision than just saving animals. When Bardot reached 30, the author Marguerite Duras wrote, "Brigitte, your choice is to become a woman or to age into an old little girl." So she chose: Her young beauty would be preserved on celluloid—and she would age at her own pace—without lifts or tucks or off-camera.

Now, six months before her 60th birthday, sitting primly behind a desk, her eyes still sparkling, her hair piled on her head in a B.B. style once nicknamed *chouchoute* (sauerkraut), she seemed happy with her decision. She knows that, for all their love of cats and dogs, many consider her eccentric. Yet, even now, she lacks the solemnity of true fanatics. She called for a bottle of Champagne.

"It's the one thing that gives me some zest when I feel tired," she said, filling two glasses and toasting. "To the animals. I'm not an extremist, you know. Someone has to do this."

Of course, it helps to be B.B., as she is still known here. She can get air time on French television to promote her causes. When she denounces cruelty to animals, she is assured news coverage—or worse. After she urged the French to stop eating horse meat, death threats, presumably from angry butchers, followed. And when political leader is not going to read a letter from Brigitte Bardot.

"When I gave up movies, some people said I was protecting animals to gain publicity," she recalled. "Now, if there was one woman in the world who didn't need publicity, who always had too much publicity, it was me. Even today, there are people who ask, why don't you help children, or the people in Bosnia, or old people, or AIDS victims? There are always people telling me I should worry about something else."

On top of that, the first Brigitte Bardot Foundation in 1977 failed after just three months. But she tried again in 1986, this time with professional help. And to raise the necessary \$500,000 capital, she auctioned off almost all her belongings—

furniture, paintings, movie mementoes, her favorite guitar, even her jewelry. She also donated La Madrague, her beachside home in Saint-Tropez, to the new foundation.

But there were still those who sniped that she chose to love animals because she had been so let down by man. Her first marriage, at 18, was to the director Roger Vadim, who turned her into a legend with his 1956 film "And God Created Woman." After seven years, they separated. Two more marriages—to Jacques Charrier, an actor, and Gunter Sachs, a millionaire industrialist—and many affairs also ended in disappointment.

Then, 18 months ago, she married again, this time to Bernard d'Ormale, a business executive. And are you still married? "It depends on the day," she said with a laugh that lasted barely a second. "It's a private matter of no concern to anyone."

Her marriage did draw attention, though, because d'Ormale was a close associate of Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's extreme rightist National Front. Some financial backers of her foundation were unhappy with her choice of spouse.

She is still angry about the reaction, not least because she considers herself a Gaulist and not an extreme rightist.

Last year, with contributions down and the foundation starting bankruptcy in the face, Bardot had to save the day by appealing on a television variety show to appeal for funds. And the public responded.

That crisis is over, and she can again turn her attention to denouncing cruelty to animals. And her list of enemies is long: the Japanese and Norwegians for hunting whales; the Spanish for fighting bulls; the Russians for killing baby seals; the Filipinos for eating dogs; the Chinese for not stopping tiger hunting; pharmaceutical companies for vivisection; and furriers, hunters and circus operators the world over.

Her strategy remains unchanged. She makes the public protests on television or by bombarding newspapers with faxes. Her foundation follows up with letters, demonstrations, lawsuits, participation in international conferences and, where possible, meetings with government authorities. With a \$900,000 annual budget, the foundation has a 10-person staff and 25,000 contributing members.

For all the global reach of her protests, the French do not escape her wrath. In some cases, like the hunting of turkeys in southwest France and the consumption of horse meat, Bardot is confronting deep traditions. She has also criticized the ritual slaughter of sheep by Muslims in France and has tried to persuade the Paris Mosque to allow the animals to be stunned with an electric shock before they are killed.

Last year, the foundation spent almost \$200,000 on a program for sterilizing wild cats who live in cemeteries, parks and empty city lots. "We collect them, sterilize them painlessly and then put them back where we found them," she said.

No fewer than 60 cats, though, have found refuge in Bardot's own home in Saint-Tropez—with 15 dogs, sheep, goats, a horse, a mare and a donkey. "The birds, the turkeys, the chickens are in nature," she said. "My chickens are the happiest in the world, because I have been a vegetarian for the past 20 years."

So this is how she plans to end her days: "No longer an image, a physique, a sex symbol," as she once put it, "but a spokeswoman for animals."

And is she now happy? "Sometimes I cry myself to sleep thinking about the suffering of animals," she said slowly. "But I think people are now coming to respect me for being so obstinate."

She took a final sip of Champagne and suddenly looked more cheerful. "After all," she added, "I could have said, 'I'm going off to sun myself in the Bahamas.'"

PEOPLE

Dassin Takes Up Cause In Memory of Mercouri

Jules Dassin, the husband of the late Melina Mercouri, says he will try to fulfill his wife's dream to get back the Parthenon marbles from the British Museum in London and house them in a new Acropolis museum. The American-born film director made the pledge after he was appointed president of a foundation named in honor of the actress-politician. The government established the Melina Mercouri Foundation after the actress died on March 6 at age 73. Its goal is to promote the new museum and the return of the Elgin Marbles.

Lynn Redgrave has been elected president of the Players, a 106-year-old club for actors and patrons of the arts. Chosen for the position by the 22-member board of directors, she will be the Players' first female president. The first woman member, Helen Hayes, was not admitted until 1988.

Lana Turner, 74, has been released after a week in a Los Angeles hospital, where she was treated for pneumonia.

The police recovered a cache of stolen Marilyn Monroe memorabilia, but not the halter-top dress that billowed up as she stood over a subway grate in the 1955 movie "The Seven Year Itch." The items were stolen last year from a locker in New York rented by the family of Lee Strasberg, Monroe's mentor and were found in another locker in the same warehouse.

Grace Slick, former lead singer for Jefferson Airplane and Jefferson Starship, pleaded not guilty to pointing a shotgun at a police officer during a standoff at her home north of San Francisco.

Marvin Gaye was shot to death by his father 10 years ago Friday, a day before the singer's 45th birthday. To mark the anniversary and honor Gaye's 26-year career, Motown Records says it will release many of his works on compact disk.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	21/70	13/55	21/70	14/57	13/55	21/70
Amsterdam	13/55	5/40	13/55	4/25	5/40	13/55
Athens	16/54	7/44	16/54	9/48	7/44	16/54
Batavia	20/68	11/52	20/68	9/48	11/52	20/68
Bombay	18/64	7/44	18/64	9/48	7/44	18/64
Buenos Aires	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Buenos Aires	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Calcutta	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Cairo	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Canton	22/71	13/55	22/71	14/57	13/55	22/71
Chennai	13/55	5/40	13/55	4/25	5/40	13/55
Colon	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Edinburgh	12/55	5/40	12/55	4/25	5/40	12/55
Frankfurt	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Geneva	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Helsinki	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
London	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Los Angeles	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Madrid	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Moscow	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Mumbai	18/64	7/44	18/64	9/48	7/44	18/64
New York	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Osaka	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Paris	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Perth	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Port of Spain	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Rangoon	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
San Francisco	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Seoul	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Singapore	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Sydney	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Taipei	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Tokyo	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Yokohama	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55



North America
The Northeast will have dry, chilly weather Friday. The Midwest will be breezy and milder. Showers from northern Mexico will creep northward into South Texas Friday as Sunday. Parts and London will be dry and seasonable by Sunday. Heavy rains will soak southeastern Europe this weekend.

Europe
Stormy weather will continue to afflict the British Isles. North Sea and Scandinavia Friday into Saturday. Winds will be quite strong Friday and Saturday, then diminish a bit Sunday. Parts and London will be dry and seasonable by Sunday. Heavy rains will soak southeastern Europe this weekend.

Asia
Warm spring weather will surge eastward from Beijing through Seoul Friday into the weekend. Milder weather and some sun will prevail at Tokyo this weekend. Hong Kong through south-central China will be rather cloudy with on-and-off rain. Manila through Bangkok will be partly sunny and very warm.

Asia	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Bangkok	28/79	20/68	28/79	20/68	20/68	28/79
Beijing	22/73	12/55	22/73	12/55	12/55	22/73
Bombay	20/68	7/44	20/68	9/48	7/44	20/68
Calcutta	18/64	7/44	18/64	9/48	7/44	18/64
Canton	22/71	13/55	22/71	14/57	13/55	22/71
Chennai	13/55	5/40	13/55	4/25	5/40	13/55
Colon	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Edinburgh	12/55	5/40	12/55	4/25	5/40	12/55
Frankfurt	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Geneva	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Helsinki	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
London	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Los Angeles	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Madrid	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Moscow	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Mumbai	18/64	7/44	18/64	9/48	7/44	18/64
New York	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Osaka	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Paris	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Perth	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Port of Spain	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Rangoon	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
San Francisco	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Seoul	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Singapore	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Sydney	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Taipei	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Tokyo	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Yokohama	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55

Africa	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
Algeria	21/70	13/55	21/70	14/57	13/55	21/70
Amsterdam	13/55	5/40	13/55	4/25	5/40	13/55
Athens	16/54	7/44	16/54	9/48	7/44	16/54
Batavia	20/68	11/52	20/68	9/48	11/52	20/68
Bombay	18/64	7/44	18/64	9/48	7/44	18/64
Buenos Aires	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Buenos Aires	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Calcutta	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Cairo	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Canton	22/71	13/55	22/71	14/57	13/55	22/71
Chennai	13/55	5/40	13/55	4/25	5/40	13/55
Colon	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Edinburgh	12/55	5/40	12/55	4/25	5/40	12/55
Frankfurt	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Geneva	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Helsinki	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
London	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Los Angeles	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Madrid	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Moscow	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Mumbai	18/64	7/44	18/64	9/48	7/44	18/64
New York	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Osaka	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Paris	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Perth	16/61	6/43	16/61	11/52	6/43	16/61
Port of Spain	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Rangoon	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
San Francisco	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Seoul	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Singapore	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Sydney	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Taipei	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
Tokyo	14/57	6/43	14/57	6/43	6/43	14/57
Yokohama	12/55	3/27	12/55	3/27	3/27	12/55
